THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY,
Office, 76 Fifth Street,
(OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM,.....EDITOR.
R. D. THOMPSON,.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy,.....5 Cents.
Mail Subscribers, (311 issues)...$10 00
Address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Daily Commercial.

TERMS OF THE COMMERCIAL.

On and after Monday, July 25, the terms of the Commercial will be 25 cts. a week by Carrier, and $10 a year.

Recruiting in Seceded States

Our special Washington dispatch says that recruiting agents are meeting with fine success in the seceded States. How long shall it be before Pittsburgh has an agent at work?

International Comity.

The very pleasing announcement is made that the Secretary of State has taken the proper steps for making a formal demand upon the British Government for the surrender of the pirate SEMMES.—While we do not expect that Great Britain will volunteer to surrender a rebel prisoner to the custody of the United States, yet it is expected that our Secretary of State is fully informed as to his duty in the premises, and we trust that no policy will be thought of which does not include a positive respect for our international rights. Great Britain will doubtless be as respectful to our demand as we were to her's under like circumstances. This is no time for a nation like the United States to be particularly delicate in regard to its demand for international courtesy at the hands of the British Government.

BE ASSESSED.—To-day will be the last opportunity for a citizen to entitle himself to vote at the ensuing election on the 2d day of August. It is important that every vote be polled for the three amendments to be endorsed at that election. Otherwise, the enemies of the Government may be successful in displacing warrantable material.

The Union State Central Committee.

Rooms have been secured in Philadelphia, as a headquarters for the Union State Central Committee, where the officers thereof, and the members of the Executive Committee, will hereafter be found for the transaction of the business allotted to that body. All letters for the chairman of the committee, or such as relate exclusively to business connected with the duties of the committee, should be addressed to Philadelphia.

Late Military Intelligence.

The rebel loss in their raid will amount to 2,000. Montgomery county, Maryland, is overrun with stragglers. It is reported that the rebels did not go into the Shenandoah Valley, but hurried along to Richmond this side of the Blue Ridge as fast as possible. This disposes of the report that they had halted and would return. They are being pursued by Generals Wright and Hunter.

Gen. Martindale has been appointed to command the 18th and Gen. Long the 10th corps.

The rebel officers, selected for purposes of retaliation at Charleston, have been placed in a building at Commings Point. Charleston is being vigorously shelled. The federal prisoners in the city are said to be inhuman.

It is reported that an orderly arrived at Washington yesterday with the news that a fight was in progress between our forces and the rebels at Leesburg.

The Financial Trouble.

The universal belief that a commercial crash is impending appears to bring the usual result —a withdrawal of confidence in business circles, and a cessation of credits to a great extent. In such times the instinct which induces every man to look out for himself is inevitable. A leading and influential business organ, the New York *Economist*, has the subjoined remarks on this subject:

"That the business of the country is substantially reduced to a cash basis is now evident. The importer refuses to sell his goods except for cash which he can immediately turn into exchange; the manufacturer declines to take in payment of his productions a fixed amount of money at six months, which on the day it is made due may not represent half the amount of property it did on that on which he sold his wares. The wholesale dealer cannot, under such circumstances, afford to give credit to his customers, even if he were disposed to speculate upon the future chances of the money market. The retail merchant, compelled to pay *sharp cash* for his purchases, can give no more accommodating (but ruinous) credit to his customers, so the consumer is obliged to pay as he goes, and purchase just as much as his present income may afford. And thus, for the present *credit is dead*, and a condition of things has arisen when men are compelled to obey the injunction of the Scriptures to 'owe no man anything.' We rejoice in this fact for many reasons and one of prime importance checks unwholesome speculation; it prevents unnatural over-trading; it reduces the business of the country to its legitimate and natural extent; it checks inflation and builds solid; it removes the temptation to personal extravagance, and takes away the inducement alike to over-importation and over-production."

This extract contains much wholesome truth, but it does not tell the whole story.—prices have reached such a pitch, says the Philadelphia *Gazette*, that the great mass of the people cannot afford to pay them and go on living as they have been doing for the last three years. Retrenchment in every respect has become a necessity. The great abundance of money and employment, which diffused so much prosperity throughout the North during the first two years of the war, have begun at last thoroughly overcome by the high price of every article of domestic use. Workmen who get double the pay now that they used to, have hard work to live on it. Instead of buying, as formerly, costly articles of luxury, people have even to deny themselves many articles which they used to deem necessaries. The now rich alone remain extravagant, and their custom is not sufficient to keep alive the business of the country. All who live on fixed incomes or salaries have been obliged to practice strict economy.

English Ignorance of American Affairs.

President Fairchild, of Hillsdale College, Michigan, returns from London to the Detroit *Advertiser* concerning the feeling of the English people towards the United States. He says:

I am sorry to say it, but after a month spent in Great Britain, and eight months in travel generally, in which I have constantly been brought into contact and friendly personal relations with Englishmen, I am compelled to believe that envy of our national success, and hostility to our national growth, is the controlling feeling of the British mind north of the Tweed. I can count upon the fingers of one hand all that I have found in nine months who were in cordial sympathy with us in suppressing a pro-slavery rebellion which seeks to establish an empire of which slavery shall be the corner-stone. You will understand that I have made it no part of my business particularly to seek out our friends, but on the contrary those whom I have need to meet in hotels, cars, and elsewhere, which I think much the fairest way of ascertaining the general feeling. One who addresses public audiences on the American question will naturally gather about him those of his own opinions, and will be likely very much to misjudge as to the attitude of the great mass. And the general ignorance of the English people, not only of the questions at issue between the North and the South, but even of the simplest facts of American geography, is most startling. 'Is Maine one of the States of the North or of the South-ern States?' asked a talkative Englishman the other day, when allusion was made to this boundary State between our country and the British possessions in North America. "Ohio, I believe, is one of the largest cities of New York, is it not?" was the sagacious inquiry of another. I cannot tell you how many times I have been asked, when saying that I came from Virginia, 'Is that in North America or South America?' Certainly more than twenty.

Several Englishmen were speaking with each other a few days ago, and one of them, in expressing his large conception of what progress had been made in the States, asserted, "I suppose that railroads are now built as far as six hundred miles into the interior."

Several American and Englishmen met at table a few weeks ago. The American war was the subject, when one of the latter, a member of Parliament, said to the Americans: "I have supposed that your war was for separation from the South. You were never made to be one. Only see! a mere neck of land of insignificant dimensions connecting the two!" And he drew his fingers into a shape to indicate the Isthmus which connects North and South America! And, what is still richer, I have related this story to several parties of Englishmen, and not one of them has as yet detected the joke.

Roger Ascham said a long time ago: "The schoolmaster is abroad." If so, he has either escaped from England, or he is ignorant of the ablest in American geography. I verily believe that if the statement should be made in the *Times* that this was a war between North America and South America, not one in ten of those who read that newspaper would detect the mistake; and if it were so declared to a mass meeting embracing high and low, those who read and those who do not read, not over one in twenty would know otherwise.

Late News Items.

The Maryland Constitutional Convention has adopted an order requesting the President of the United States and the commandants of military departments in which Maryland is included, as an act of justice and propriety, to assess upon the sympathizers with the rebellion, residents in this State, the total amount of all losses and spoliation sustained by the loyal citizens of the United States resident in this State, by reason of the recent rebel raid, to compensate the loyal sufferers.

It is stated that the loyal States are already credited with one hundred and fifty thousand men on the new call, that being their excess furnished on previous call.

Governor Bradford has ordered a thorough enrolment of the Maryland militia, which gives the Unionists great satisfaction. It will be pushed vigorously to organization.

They have discovered a new method of prospecting for oil wells in the neighborhood of Chicago. A company out that way commenced boring and, twenty feet below the surface, unmistakable tokens of the presence of oil were detected. Subsequently more workmen were employed, and the boring and digging have since been vigorously prosecuted, until now the auger has reached a depth of 229 feet. With all the labor and expense, very little oil has been gained, but this company is still sanguine of success. Not satisfied with human endeavors, however, they have invoked the spirits, and these accommodating beings, it is said, have furnished the company with an elaborate set of drawings of the geological strata near the place where the boring is going on. The drawings are in pencil, and display much artistic ability. They are said to have been executed in a dark room, while a Mr. Abraham James was holding a pencil in each hand over a sheet of drawing paper. They show a lake of oil, a considerable distance below the surface of the earth, which point has not, however, been reached by those engaged in boring.

The Chicago *Journal* says:—"We also learn that on Sunday last a circle of mediums met at a certain room on Clark street, for the purpose of receiving the opinion of the spirits on the present prospect of the oil enterprise. About a dozen person participated, and were informed by the entranced Mr. Abraham James that the spirits invoke the oil company to persevere, and their efforts to procure oil would yet be crowned with success. Not satisfied with this, a committee of two was soon raised in the lake of oil laid out in the Spiritualist plan." We presume oil thus obtained will be properly refined by the time it comes to the surface. Doubtless it will come in very fine quantities.

The Copperhead Congressional Convention of the VIIth District, Indiana, met at Greencastle on Tuesday, and nominated D. A. Voorhees for Congress, and Delano R. Eckles, for Circuit Judge.

Ex-Judge Thompson, who was banished from the State of Western Virginia some months ago on account of his hostile attitude to the Government, has been permitted to return upon the condition that he take the oath of allegiance and discontinue the suit entered by him against Gov. Pierpont, these being the terms mentioned in his application to the War Department.

Mr. Robert Carter announces in the Rochester *Democrat* that he has become connected with W. S. King in its proprietorship, and will henceforth be its editor-in-chief. The politics of the *Democrat* will not be changed. In enterprise and ability the *Democrat* is far in advance of many of its millions contemporaries.

The third largest bell in America has just been finished by Messrs. Meneely, of Troy, N. Y., for Newark, N. J. It weighs 12,000. The largest bell in the States is suspended in the tower of the City Hall, New York, and weighs 24,000 pounds. The bell in the cathedral at Montreal weighs about 28,000 pounds.

One of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company's workshops at Cleveland, caught fire on Wednesday afternoon by a spark passing from a locomotive to the cupola. The flames spread rapidly, and the workmen had to flee for their lives. The building where the fire originated, and the entire machinery, was totally destroyed. The loss is estimated at about $20,000, on which it is said there is no insurance.

The steam saw-mill of Messrs. Pryce & Griffith, situated in Cambria township, about four miles north of Ebensburg, was burned to ashes on Friday night last. The principal part of the machinery, along with the other contents, was consumed. The mill was a comparatively new structure, and had been in running operation only a few weeks. The loss is estimated at $1,500.

A dispatch says: The Secretary of War has given authority for the raising of twenty new regiments of infantry in the State of Ohio for one, two, or three years, under the late call. The details relative to the raising of these regiments have not yet been received. The field officers will be selected from experienced and efficient officers, who have been retained in the battle-field and not found wanting. As far as possible the company officers will be taken from the officers and men recently discharged by a reason of the expiration of their terms of service. No cavalry or light artillery is authorized, and none will be organized. Lieut. Col. T. C. Boone, of the 115th Ohio, has been promoted to Col. and Major W. Finch, Col. A regiment to be composed of representative recruits, has been authorized.

The village of Ansable Forks, on the borders of Clinton an Essex counties, N. Y., was nearly destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. A letter says the fire was a second Glen's Falls conflagration. The store, saw and grist mill of A. J. Rogers, the store and hotel of Mr. Hall, the bridge and eight or ten tenement houses were burned. The loss is said to be heavy and about half covered by insurance. The village of Ansable Forks was visited by a severe freshet, some years ago, which carried off a fire engine.

A Government Hospital is about to be established at Troy, New York. Immediate accommodation will be provided for 300 or 400 men. Ultimately arrangements will be completed for at least a thousand persons.

The Columbus, Ohio, *Statesman* informs the public of a case of infidelity on the part of the wife of a wealthy citizen of Columbus of high social position, who went astray with an officer of the Veteran Reserve Corps, stationed in that city. The wife being detected has confessed her guilt, and her husband has sent her to her former home in Wisconsin.

One house in Toledo, Ohio, manufactures, per week, about twenty thousand pounds of soap, two thousand pounds of candles and thirty barrels of lard oil.

Col. George H. Chapman, of the Indiana Cavalry, has won his stars. He had no friends at Court, but the high qualities which most become a soldier have been vindicated on many a hotly-contested field, and his commission as a Brigadier is a tardy but well earned recognition of his services.

As the train carrying the rebel prisoners which passed through Lafayette, Ind., on Sunday night, was just outside of Lebanon, one of the prisoners jumped off with the intention of escaping. He was shot at by the guard and was found by the section men on Monday morning lying on the track dead. The ball entered his shoulder and passing in a slide and passing downwards through his body came out at the hip. The body was taken to Thorntown, and interred in the graveyard near there.

George Washington Henry Harrison Hawkins Brown, is the name of a colored "person," who appeared on the witness stand in Cincinnati yesterday.

THE EDUCATION OF SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.—In appointing Thomas H. Burrowes, late Superintendent of Common Schools of Pennsylvania, a commissioner to prepare a plan and superintend the expenditure of the money donated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for the education of the orphan children of soldiers, Gov. Curtin has acted wisely and judiciously, as no man in the State is better fitted by experience and sound practical ability, for the position assigned him, than the appointee. In accepting the appointment he has submitted a plan to the Governor for carrying into effect the objects of the donation, which has been approved and accepted.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

THAT Joe Johnston's army made a narrow escape at Resaca, has been, for some time, well known. The rebels, we observe, admit this fact. In the reminiscences of Gen. Polk, published by them, they say he was at Resaca deeply concerned about the army, for a time regarding its complete overthrow almost inevitable.

A topic for conversation among those who spent the earlier days of the week indulging in lamentations over the ruin coming to the country, and the bad management of military affairs, may be found in the intelligence from our army in Georgia. They can predict the capture of Atlanta, with attendant mass slaughter of the classed, in such an exercise of their foresight, among the false prophets.

PANIC IN RICHMOND.—The New York *Post* understands from private sources that, in anticipation of the capture of Richmond by the Federal forces under General Grant, the rebel authorities have caused all the archives of the Jeff. Davis government to be removed to Goldsboro, North Carolina.

THE BRITISH TROOPS IN CANADA.—Our neighbors across the lake have come to fresh grief. The London *Prototype* states that an order has been sent out to concentrate all the troops now in the different cities of Upper Canada in the two cities of Montreal and Quebec. It pronounces the order a grand mistake, as it will leave Upper Canada without a British soldier. It removes all British troops 333 miles east of Toronto and 533 miles east of London, while the *Prototype* declares "is a dreadful blunder."

It appears from a recent discussion in the British House of Commons, that there are now 3,000 British troops in Canada, scattered along a frontier of one thousand miles, in divisions, companies, batteries, &c., without the requisite defenses to enable them to maintain their ground against superior strength. Fears evidently are entertained that a "gobbling up" time by the Americans may be not far off.

The Rebel Commissioners.

Their Letters & Horace Greeley's Reply

President Lincoln's Instructions.

CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

The Rebel Commissioners Indignant.

They Seek to Soften the Cruelties of War.

They Rebuke the President.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

Letter from George N. Saunders.

BUFFALO, July 21.

The following correspondence explains itself:

(A COPY.)

[Private and confidential.]
CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA, July 17, 1864.

Dear Sir:—I am authorized to say that Hon. Clement C. Clay, of Alabama, Professor James P. Holcomb, of Virginia, and George N. Saunders, of Dixie, are ready and willing to go at once to Washington upon complete and unqualified protection being given either by the President or Secretary of War. Let the permission include these three names, and one other. Very Respectfully,

GEORGE N. SAUNDERS.

To Hon. Horace Greeley.

Reply of Horace Greeley.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 17, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: I am informed that you are duly accredited from Richmond as the bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace; that you desire to visit Washington in the fulfilment of your mission, and that you further desire that Mr. Geo. N. Saunders shall accompany you.

If my information be, thus far, substantially correct, I am authorized by the President of the United States to tender you his safe conduct on the journey proposed, and to accompany you at the earliest time that will be agreeable to you.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, yours,
(Signed) HORACE GREELEY.

Messrs. Clement C. Clay, Jacob Thompson, James B. Holcomb.

Response of the Rebel Commissioners.

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, July 18, 1864.

SIR, We have the honor to acknowledge your favor of the 17th inst., which would have been answered on yesterday but for the absence of Mr. Clay.

The safe conduct of the President of the United States has been tendered us, we regret to state, under some misapprehension of facts. We have not been accredited to him from Richmond as the bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace. We are however, in the confidential employment of our Government and entirely familiar with its wishes and views, and with respect and candor feel authorized to declare that if the circumstances disclosed in the correspondence were communicated to Richmond we would be authorized to return with the authority to which your letter refers.

Other gentlemen, clothed with full powers, would immediately be sent to Washington, and with the view of obtaining a conference upon so much to be desired, and of terminating at the earliest possible moment the calamity of war, we respectfully solicit through your intervention a pass-port to Washington, and thence, by any route which may be designated, through your lines to Richmond. We would be gratified if Mr. Geo. N. Saunders were embraced in this privilege.

Permit us, in conclusion, to acknowledge our obligations to you for the interst you have manifested in the furtherance of our wishes; and to express the hope that no change may exist, that will afford us the opportunity of tendering them in person before you leave the Falls. We remain, very respectfully, &c.,

C. C. CLAY, JR.,
J. P. HOLCOMB.

P. S.—It is proper to add that Mr. Thompson is not here, and has not been stopping with us since our sojourn in Canada.

Reply of Horace Greeley.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 18, 1864.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of this date by the hand of Mr. Jewett.

The safe conduct therein presented being materially different from that which was understood to exist by the President when he entrusted me with the safe conduct required, it seems to me one of courtesy to him that I should communicate with him by telegraph and solicit fresh instructions, which I shall proceed to do.

I hope to be able to transmit the result this afternoon, and at all events, I shall to do so at the earliest moment.

(Signed) HORACE GREELEY.

To Messrs. C. C. Clay and J. P. Holcomb, Clifton House, Niagara Falls, C. W.

Reply of the Rebel Commissioners.

NIAGARA FALLS, July 18, 1864.

To HON. HORACE GREELEY, Niagara Falls, New York—

SIR:—We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this date, by the hands of Col. Jewett, and will await the answer which you purpose to send to us.

Very respectfully, &c.,
(signed,) C. C. CLAY, JR.,
J. P. HOLCOMB.

Another Note from Horace Greely.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 19.

Gentlemen—At a late hour last night, too late for communication with you, I received a dispatch informing me that further instructions left Washington last evening, which must reach me, if there be no interruption, at noon to-morrow.

Should you decide to await their arrival, I feel confident that they will enable me to answer definitely, your note of yesterday morning.

Regretting a delay which I am sure you will regard as unavoidable on my part,

I remain yours,
(Signed,) HORACE GREELY.

To Hon. Messrs. C. C. Clay and J. P. Holcomb, Clifton House, Niagara.

Another Reply from the Rebel Embassy.

CLIFTON HOUSE, July 19, 1864.

SIR: Col. Jewett has just handed us your note of this date, in which you state that further instructions from Washington will reach you by noon to-morrow, if there be no interruption, and ask that we should by then be obliged to leave the Falls to-day, but will return in time to receive the communication which you promise to-morrow.

We remain, fully yours,
(Signed,) J. P. HOLCOMB,
C. C. CLAY, JR.

To HON. Horace Greeley, now at International Hotel.

Instructions from President Lincoln.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 18, 1864.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the abandonment of slavery, and which comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms, on substantial and collateral points; and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.
(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

A Note from Major Hay, President Lincoln's Private Secretary.

Maj. Hay would respectfully inquire whether Prof. Holcomb and the gentlemen associated with him desire to send to Washington, by Major Hay, any messages in reference to the proposition to proceed to Washington, and, in that case, when he may expect to be favored with such messages.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, Thursday.

Reply to Major Hays.

Mr. Holcomb presents his compliments to Maj. Hay, and regrets if his return to Washington has been delayed by any misconception of an answer to the communication which Mr. Holcomb received from him on yesterday to be delivered to the President of the United States. That communication was accepted as the response to a letter of Messrs. Clay and Holcomb to the Hon. Horace Greeley, and to that gentleman an answer has been returned.

CLIFTON HOUSE, C. W., Thursday July 21, 1864.

A Note from Col. Jewett.

The following is a copy of the original letter by me delivered to Hon. Horace Greeley, and which duplicate I now furnish to the Associated Press.

(Signed) WM. CORNELL JEWETT.

CLIFTON HOUSE, C. W., July 21, 1864.

TO HON. HORACE GREELEY—*Sir*: The paper handed to Mr. Holcomb on yesterday in your presence by Major Hay as an answer to the application in our note of the 18th inst., is couched in the following terms.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 18, 1864.

To Whom it May Concern, &c.

[Here follows the President's instructions, already given.]

The application to which we refer was elicited by a note of the 17th inst., in which you inform us that you were authorized by the President of the United States to tender us safe conduct on the hypothesis that we were duly accredited from Richmond as bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace, and desired to visit Washington in the fulfilment of this mission. This assurance, to which we had not deemed it necessary to require credence, was accepted by us as the evidence of an unexpected but most gratifying change in the policy of the President; a change which we felt assured to hope might terminate in the conclusion of a peace, mutually just, honorable, and advantageous to the North and South; exacting no condition but that we should be duly accredited from Richmond as bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace, and presenting in the established character, as we had supposed, the only possible basis for a conference as comprehensive as we could desire.

It seemed to us that the President opened a door which had previously been closed against the Confederate States, for full interchange of sentiments, free discussion of conflicting opinions, and untrammeled effort to remove all causes of controversy by liberal negotiation. We indeed could not claim the benefit of a safe conduct which had been extended to us in a character we had no right to assume, and had never affected to possess; but the uniform declarations of our Executive and Congress, and their thrice repeated and often repulsed advances to open negotiations furnished a sufficient pledge that this conciliatory manifestation on the part of the President of the United States, would be met by freedom in the scope of final inquiry. We had therefore no hesitation in declaring that if this correspondence was communicated to the President of the Confederate States, he would promptly embrace the opportunity presented for seeking a peaceful solution of this unhappy strife. We feel confident you must share our profound regret that the spirit which dictates the final step towards peace had not continued to animate the councils of your President—that the representatives of the two Governments met to consider this question, the most momentous ever submitted to human statesmenship, in a temper of becoming moderation, and equally followed as their deliberations would have been, by the prayers and benedictions of every patriot and christian on the habitable globe.

How is it that the frightful waste of individual happiness and public prosperity which is daily exhausting the energies of the country, has not been terminated, or if the desolation and carnage of war must still be endured through many years of blood and suffering, that their mitigation has been in any degree infused into its conduct something more of the spirit which softens and partially redeems its brutalities? Instead of the safe conduct which we solicited and which your first letter gave us every reason to suppose would be extended for the purpose of military negotiations, in which neither Government would compromise its rights or its dignity, a document has been presented which provokes as much indignation as surprise. It bears not a feature of resemblance to that which was originally offered, and is unlike any paper which ever before emanated from the constitutional executive of a free people. Addressed to whom it may concern, it precludes negotiation, and leaves us only the alternative of terms and conditions of peace. It returns to the original policy of no bargaining, no negotiation, no truce with rebels, except to submit unconditionally, and spare the victors the mortification of stipulating for terms after having laid down his arms, submitted to the government and sued for mercy. What may be the explanation of this sudden and entire change in the views of the President, or this crude withdrawal of a courteous overture for negotiation at a moment it was thrice-welcomed by us, this empirical resort of words of peace just uttered, and fresh blasts of war to the bitter end, we leave for the speculation of those who have means or inclination to penetrate the mysteries of his cabinet, or fathom the caprices of his imperial will. It is enough for us to say that we have no use whatever for the paper which has been placed in our hands. We could not transmit it to the President of the Confederate States without offering him an indignity, dishonoring ourselves, and incurring the well-merited scorn of our countrymen. In the name of our Government and the people of the Confederate States, we rejoice to believe that there are few, if any, amongst them who would purchase it at the expense of liberty and honor, and feel sure that it can be secured only by their submission to terms of conquest. The generation is yet unborn which will witness its restoration. If there by any faith in autocrat in the North who is entitled to proffer the condition of the manifesto, there is none in the South authorized to entertain them. Those who control our armies are the servants of the people, not their masters, and they long to the establishment of peace. We are however, in the confidential employment of our Government and entirely familiar with its wishes and views, and with respect and candor feel authorized to declare that if the circumstances disclosed in the correspondence were communicated to Richmond we would be authorized to return with the authority to which your letter refers.

Other gentlemen, clothed with full powers, would immediately be sent to Washington, and with the view of obtaining so momentous an object, so much to be desired, and of terminating at the earliest possible moment the calamity of war, we respectfully solicit through your intervention a pass-port to Washington, and thence, by any route which may be designated, through your lines to Richmond. We would be gratified if Mr. Geo. N. Saunders were embraced in this privilege.

Permit us, in conclusion, to acknowledge our obligations to you for the interst you have manifested in the furtherance of our wishes; and to express the hope that no change may exist, that will afford us the opportunity of tendering them in person before you leave the Falls. We remain, very respectfully, &c.,

C. C. CLAY, JR.,
J. P. HOLCOMB.

CLIFTON HOUSE, July 20, 1864.

Col. W. C. Jerrell, Cataract House, Niagara Falls, C. W.—SIR: We are in receipt of your note advising us of the departure of Hon. Horace Greeley from the Falls, that he regrets the sad termination of the inflatory steps taken for peace, in consequence of the change made by the President in all the terms of the Commissioners to Washington for negotiation unconditional, and that Mr. Greeley will be pleased to receive any answer we may have to make through you. We will avail of the offer to enclose a letter to Mr. Greeley, which you will oblige us by delivering. We cannot take leave of you without expressing our thanks for your attention and kindness offered us as intermediatory through whom our correspondence with Mr. Greely has been conducted, and assuring that we are,

Respectfully, your obedient servants,
C. C. CLAY,
J. P. HOLCOMB.

FROM GENERAL GRANT.

LEE IN A TIGHT PLACE.

Compelled to Attack Grant.

WASHINGTON, July 21.

Military critics believe Lee is to be compelled to attack Grant for self-preservation. Indications which may not now be divulged have been made to prevent the rebel invaders now in Maryland from reinforcing Lee, and reaching that city without dispersion and the reception of a large portion of their plunder. The report of Secretary Stanton resigning is more prevalent to-day than ever, but it is unquestionably false.

From General Sherman.

THREE REPULSES OF THE ENEMY.

Brilliant Success of Gen. Hunter.

200 Rebels Killed and Wounded.

WASHINGTON, July 21.

The *National Republican* has the following intelligence in advance of its publication. The Government has received dispatches from Sherman this morning, announcing that the enemy assaulted him three times on the 20th inst., and was repulsed each time with little loss. Our men fought behind earth works, hence the small loss. But the enemy coming out of the defences of the city to offer battle became more exposed, and suffered greatly.

The *Star* says: A dispatch from Gen. Hunter reports the following, just received from Gen. Averill:

NEAR WINCHESTER, July 20.—Breckinridge divided his force at Berryville, sending General Early to Winchester and taking the other direction towards Millwood, I attacked and defeated Early to-day, driving him to Winchester, killing and wounding over 300 of his officers and men, capturing four cannon, several hundred small arms, and about 200 prisoners. Gen. Early is seriously wounded and in our hands. Col. Board, of the 5th Virginia, is killed. The cannon and prisoners have been sent to Martinsburg. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is heavy. Prisoners report their force to have been 5,000. The commands of Jackson and Imboden, which were present, are not included in the mentioned strength.

From Memphis.

More About the Defeat of Forrest—The Cotton Trade.

MEMPHIS, July 19, via CAIRO July 20.

There has been nothing additional from Corinth to-day, excepting that Forrest was wounded in the head in the first day's fight. He was taken to Okolona. The 7th (rebel) Tennessee was captured except portions of three companies. It was conscripted in West Tennessee.

A rebel mail-carrier named Glendale was killed near Columbus by Col. Hicks's scouts, last Sunday. Important papers were found on his person. Forrest had sent three or four small parties conscripting in West Tennessee, raising horses and negroes—the latter taken down South and sold.

A large section of the South is said to be covered with the cotton crop, and Gen. Washburne urges the people to go to that trade may be reopened. He says $150,000,000 worth of cotton will find its way to Memphis next season, if the people remain loyal and the Government opens trade.

THE QUESTION OF PEACE.

THE RECENT VISIT TO RICHMOND.

NEW YORK, July 21.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer's* correspondent, in his report of the visit to Richmond by Colonel Jaques, "Edmund Kirk," (Mr. Gilmore) author of Among the Pines, says that it is generally understood that the object was the restoration of peace. Colonel Jaques, with whom the idea originated, proposed a year ago to visit Richmond, and gained permission to pass our lines, but got no further than Petersburg, when he returned without material success. He found our prisoners on Belle Isle comfortably cared for.

THE SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

Rev. Starr King's Successor.

NEW YORK, July 21.

The *Post's* Washington Special says the 7:30 notes, now printing, will be offered at par for subscription, but will not be paid out to the public creditors.

Rev. S. Stebbins has been selected as successor to the Rev. Starr King, in his pastoral at San Francisco, and accepts.

FROM WASHINGTON.

REPORTS FROM SHERMAN.

Finds and Fights the Rebels All Day.

THEIR LOSS GREAT--OUR'S SMALL.

Recruiting Agents at Front Successful.

THE NEW LOAN—FROM GRANT.

The Peace Movement.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 21, 1864.

Sherman Finds and Fights the Rebels

Advices from General Sherman are that he succeeded in finding the enemy on Wednesday, and fought him all day to the North and Northeast of Atlanta. The assaults upon our lines were repulsed with great slaughter to the rebel forces and small loss to us. Night came with both armies upon the field. No advices have been received relative to to-day's operations.

General Hood was in command of the rebel force.

Johnson's whereabouts is not reported.

Recruiting Officers.

Agents from various States are already here and toward the front engaged in filling town and city quotas with substitutes. Several of them report good success.

The New Loan.

Secretary Fessenden has been busily engaged to-day in perfecting the details of the new loan. The main points are not perfected farther than was reported to you last night.

From Grant.

Advices from Grant's army are that on Tuesday and Wednesday the usual firing of artillery continued, with the usual results. The enemy's fire is heaviest in front of Burnside and appears to be directed at the negro troops, who are anxious to get even with the rebels.

Mr. Greeley and the Peace Propositions.

There is next to no doubt that Horace Greeley has really gone to Niagara Falls for the purpose of conferring with George Sanders and Beverly Tucker touching methods and plans of bringing about a peace, as he did some months ago with William Cornell Jewett, Vallandigham and the French Minister. Significantly enough, at about the same time Mr. John R. Gilmore, who, under the *nomme de plume* of Edmund Kirke, has written several books, which are published by the N. Y. *Tribune* Association, returns and alleges that he has returned, in company with Col. Jaques, of the 73d Illinois, from a visit to Richmond with similar purpose in view. The coincidence is the more remarkable when one knows that Mr. Gilmore came to visit Washington two weeks ago, and sought to visit the army in the capacity of a correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, to which journal he is permanently attached, writing for no other paper. The Journals which profess to give an account of the visit of these last named persons and at great length, succeed in telling their readers nothing, and fail to disclose the essential point established by the mission, namely, that Jefferson Davis declared that he could not treat for peace upon any basis except that of a recognition of the Southern Confederacy. This is the report of these self-appointed commissioners to the Government here.

By Associate Press.

WASHINGTON, July 21.

The Administration have never had before them a far more favorable proposition from the rebel authorities relating to pacification, nor is it known that any such has been received, and whatever may be the facts concerning Gilmore's reported conference at Niagara, the presumption here is that while there has been no formal action on the part of the Government looking to military measure for a negotiation, the rebels have been encouraged to hear from Niagara or elsewhere whatever prominent rebels, acting either as volunteer or authorized commissioners may have to say regard negotiations for peace. It is believed, however, if any degree committing itself to the consideration of any propositions or views which may be suggested. The *National Republican*, commenting upon the above, says: "We may have converse with people in Canada upon his own responsibility, but he is not there in official capacity, nor has the President made orders to that effect. Any interviews which Mr. Greeley has with the rebel officials at Richmond or their real or assumed agents in Canada or elsewhere.

The quotas of the States under the recent call for 500,000 men have been sent to the respective Governors.

W. PHILLIPS.

PURSUIT OF THE RAIDERS,

Movements of the Rebel Thieves.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 21.

There are many rumors and some faith relative to the situation in the Shenandoah Valley. The enemy was first brought to a stand near Leesburg, and soon discovered that there were at least three separate columns in pursuit. Skirmish fighting ensued for two or three days, and small bodies of the enemy succeeded in escaping; but the main force was gradually pushed to the westward through the mountains. One division, in attempting to create a diversion towards Winchester, was fallen upon by Averill and roughly handled. There are reports to-day, on which some reliance is placed, that the other division was attacked this morning, with what result is not known. There are rumors that forces are moving up from Richmond to help Breckinridge out, but these rumors as yet rest on any good foundation. The Harrisburg report of the capture of 300 wagons is not confirmed. It is known, however, from other sources that a considerable number of wagons, more or less heavily loaded, have been retaken. Small squads of prisoners arrive daily, and, exclusive of those taken by Averill, we have some four hundred since the enemy withdrew from Maryland.

Aiken, of Aiken's Landing.

A correspondent says, that some days since, it was reliably ascertained that Mr. Aiken, the wealthy proprietor of the immense and opulent plantation and landing known as Aiken's landing, and which will be remembered at this North as the old base of exchange, was often in the habit of violating his parole in favor of the Confederate insurgents. It is said he had been detect him operated so badsomely in this line in his immediate arrest. One of the men on one of the gunboats went to his house, pretended that he wanted to go over to the enemy, and asked Aiken's assistance to help him with their lines. Aiken readily acceded to this and was caught. The arrest was effected by Capt. Wm. Hall, of the 1st regiment Pennsylvania artillery, and was successfully carried out. It is believed that Aiken has been in the habit of passing people through our lines. At least it is known that he has acquired large amounts of gold for pretending to be able to pass them, and his position as owner of the site of our base of exchange, the neutrality of the ground, and the traditional professions of loyalty have all conspired to increase the confidence of the ignorant in him.

THE WHITE MAN AND THE SNAKE.—A white man, it is said, met a snake upon whom a large stone had fallen and covered her, so that she could not rise. The white man lifted the stone off the snake, but when he had done so, she wanted to bite him. The white man said, "Stop, let us both go to some wise people." They went to the hyena, and the white man asked him, Is it right that the snake should bite me, though I helped her, when she could lay under a stone and could not rise?" The hyena (who thought he could get his share of the white man's body) said: If you were bitten who would it blame but you?" The snake wanted to bite him, but the white man said again: "Wait a little, and let us go to other wise people, that I may hear whether this is right. They went to the jackall. The white man said to the jackall: "Is it right that the snake wants to bite me, though I lifted up the stone which lay upon her?"

The jackall said: "It is not certainly right that the snake could be covered by a stone and could not rise. Unless I saw it with my two eyes I would not believe it. Therefore, come let us go and see all together where you say it happened, whether it can be true." They went and arrived at the place where it happened. The jackal said: "Snake, lie down, and let thyself be covered." The snake did so, and the white man covered her with a stone; but although she exerted herself very much, she could not rise. Then the white man wanted again to release the snake, but the jackal interfered, and said, "Do not lift the stone. She would bite you; therefore she may rise by herself." Then they both went away and left the snake under the stone.—*Book of Hottentot Fables.*

Wilke's Spirit calls the rebel invaders into Maryland "the light fingered chivalry."

The Threat.—Families would do well to keep always at home a box of "Brown's Bronchial Troches," a simple but truly marvellously efficatous specific for affections of the throat, affording prompt relief in cases of coughs, colds, bronchial troubles, etc. Singers and public speakers will find them also excellent to clear the voice and render articulation wonderfully easy.—*Monthly Magazine.*

City Intelligence.

A Patriotic Ward.

The resident community of the Sixth Ward are determined that the quota of the district shall be forthcoming. At a preliminary meeting held on Tuesday night, it was resolved to pay two hundred dollars to every recruit that entered the ranks for the country's service. This movement of the Sixth Ward is not only patriotic, but it smacks "aid to the government," and for this reason, if for no other, should receive the confidence of the public. Every good citizen of the Sixth Ward should call upon Alderman Butler, and subscribe that amount which he can afford to give to his country.

List Wanted at Louisville.

The following telegraphic dispatch was received in this city yesterday afternoon:—

"LOUISVILLE, July 20, 1864.

"A very urgent demand for rags for gangrene is now felt at our hospit

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr Borah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. All Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice-President:

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

For Congress—XXIId District.

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Special Election---Shall Soldiers Vote?

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2d, 1864.

THE REBELS PROPOSE PEACE.

It seems that the rebels are suing for peace in earnest. If they are not, there is a game on foot for manufacturing capital for the Democratic party. Until we have some further evidence to the contrary, we will suppose the rebels are in dead earnest in suing for peace.

According to the dispatch aforesaid, Messrs. CLAY, THOMPSON and HOLCOMB, at Niagara Falls, claiming to be commissioners for the rebel government to seek terms of peace, have met Mr. HORACE GREELY, authorized by President LINCOLN to act in the premises, and have proposed to him—or he has proposed to them—(on this point the dispatch is not clear,) the following basis:

1st. All negroes which have been actually freed by war to be secured in such freedom.

2d. All negroes at present held as slave to remain so.

3d. The war debt of both parties to be paid by the United States.

4th. The old doctrine of States Rights to be recognized in reconstructing the Union.

This proposition was transmitted to the President, who at once telegraphed to Mr. GREELY the terms upon which he would propose a settlement and reconstruction, to wit: The full and complete restoration of the Union in all its territorial integrity, the abandonment of slavery by the seceded States under conditions which should, while respecting the property rights of all loyal men, afford ample security against another war in the interest of slavery.

After considerable correspondence between the parties, says the dispatch, it was considered best to refer the whole matter back to the two governments for consideration.

Another dispatch to the *Herald*, dated at Niagara Falls, says:

Mr. Greeley, accompanied by Mr. Hay, private Secretary to President Lincoln, have had an interview with Messrs. Sanders and Jewett, claiming to be peace Commissioners from the rebels. The Commissioners want to visit Washington, and receiving statements of terms upon which such a visit might be made, they accepted.

So it seems the Commissioners are to go to Washington to sue for peace. As it stands, the proceeding is highly important, and may be on the outside what it seems to be—a genuine effort for peace, which, of course, never would have been made had not the rebellion exhausted itself.

We prefer to believe that these rebels have appeared on the Canada border sincerely desiring peace and the restoration of the Union, and not as managers for a platform for the Democratic party, in which character they were first heralded. While we concede to them the best of motives, we can just as well as not be moderate in our expectations, and commend the virtue of prudence in all dealings with the gentlemen.

The country will be glad to see that Mr. LINCOLN takes high ground—the only ground on which peace should be deemed attainable.

Important Military Movements.

At the date of the latest advices from New Orleans, (the 9th) General CANBY was engaged in organizing a formidable expedition, the destination of which was not known. Steamships and ocean-going transports had been seized in large numbers, so that it was certain the expedition was bound outside. The great body of the white troops had for some time been concentrating opposite the city, the number of whom was supposed to be between twenty and thirty thousand. Various conjectures were indulged in concerning the destination of this force, Pensacola and James river being the chief points suggested. The first of these points was thought to be favorable for operating directly against Mobile, in conjunction with FARRAGUT, who had collected off that port a formidable fleet, including several iron-clads. This would be a very important diversion in favor of SHERMAN, and at a moment, too, when certain results would ensue.

Taken in connection with the movements of SMITH, ROSSEAU and SLOCUM, this expedition, conceding that its object is to create a diversion in favor of SHERMAN, would seem to be the finishing touch in the Southwest. Nevertheless, there would seem to be good reason for the suggestion that its destination was to reinforce GRANT, a belief very current at New Orleans. It has been stated that, in the possibility that LEE might be reinforced by JOHNSTON, precautionary steps have been taken by GRANT, and this may be the solution of the enigma, though we incline to the belief that the expedition will not leave the Gulf.

It seems to be generally conceded that something exciting may be expected from GRANT before many days have elapsed. The month that has passed has not been one of idleness, nor of work without a purpose, which has been steadily pushed. On this point we believe the country will know more very soon. Meanwhile let us do our duty by responding to the call for more men.

GOV. SEYMOUR, of New York, has declined to send agents to the seceded States to recruit negroes. The practical effect of his refusal is to increase the rigors of conscription. It is carrying his prejudices to a costly extent, which fact we do not doubt he will find out in due time.

The Days of Sixty-three.

A patriotic and poetic lady in Philadelphia, has composed a poem entitled "The Days of Sixty-Three," which has been published in a neat *brochure* of fifty-four pages. It is printed on tinted paper, and is protected by stiff covers. The poetry is good, the typography is good, the paper is good, the object for which it is published (the benefit of the Sanitary commission) is good; and it may be obtained at the very reasonable cost of fifty cents, at the store of W. S. Haven, corner of Third and Wood streets.

CAPTAIN SOUDER.—The "Republican Campaign Songster," is the title of a neat little pamphlet, containing a choice selection of songs adapted for the necessities of the campaign, and consists of twenty-four pages. It is neatly printed, and is for sale by our neighbor, John P. Hunt.

How to Live.

There is one question which, we are safe in saying, enters—(we may with equal safety say is scarcely ever out of) the minds of nine of every ten persons who go to market. The question is—*what shall I buy, and have enough, with what I can afford to spend?* With the great mass of consumers, living on salaries and fixed incomes, this is almost as much of a question as the draft, but one more difficult of solution. Experience is opening a new school, wherein, as ever in the school of necessity, things are learned at the hardest. The worst is, it costs so much and it takes so long a time to learn what we want to know, that the schooling becomes an affliction, the removal of which is greatly to be desired. Therefore, if any man, or body of men, has the wisdom to tell the community at once what it wants to know, and thus save it from the trial of learning as best it can, and imperfectly at best, that man, or that body of men, can do a great good.

Everything we eat, to say nothing of what we wear, has advanced from one hundred to three hundred per cent. Although salaries and incomes have, as a general thing, likewise been advanced, yet not in the same proportion; so that there exists an imperative necessity for new modes of living. So abundant and generally cheap has been everything, that people have purchased almost without regard to cost, at least have bought a thousand things both to eat and to wear which they are now compelled to lop off. How to discriminate, what to buy and how to buy, especially of things of daily consumption, so as to come within present means, and yet really have enough, is a point in regard to which more knowledge is needed. The habits of our people have all been opposed to present experience, consequently we know little how to get along with less than we have been accustomed to have. To select, combine and prepare food on a scale at all economical, is something we know little about, as they understand it in some other countries. Indeed popular knowledge of this kind is amazingly deficient; and almost as a necessary consequence, we keep on under our changed circumstances living as we have been living, simply because we know not how to do different. To attempt to change is to undertake an experiment perhaps still more expensive, though no doubt instances are not wanting where the secret is speedily obtained.

Professor HORSFORD has just told the Government how to get an army ration materially diminished in bulk and cost, and yet not diminished but rather increased in nutrition. This is the kind of information, popularized, that is needed. We need not repeat what we have before said, that although the greater part of their earnings go for food, people buy and prepare it with little real practical knowledge to the end that, while economy is promoted, there is obtained in nutriment what is needed.

We think the circumstances under which we are living afford a fine opportunity for somebody to confer a lasting benefit on mankind, by preparing bills of fare corresponding to the ability of different classes to spend money. The family that lived on fifteen dollars a week three years ago, cannot live as well now for twice that sum. Who will tell that family how to expend the fifteen dollars, so as to live, if not as well as before, yet well, and experience no material privation? It is data—practical suggestion—that people need; and if anybody has the ability to supply what is wanted, he has a field before him wherein he may confer benefits for which he may be estimated.

Re-Exportation of Foreign Goods.

One of the peculiarities of trade just now is the re-exportation of foreign goods. The total exports from New York last week amounted to about eight millions of dollars, in which sum were embraced large quantities of sugar, teas, coffee, and other foreign productions. This has been going on for some time, and we regard it as a highly favorable indication. A general determination towards economy, would send back larger quantities still, now in store. At present rates of many leading articles, such as sugar and other groceries, there necessarily must be a greatly diminished consumption, at least until we produce in our country such articles as can be produced here. The immediate consequence will be the stimulating of home products, so that out of what appears to be a present evil will come a permanent good. Habits of economy with increased productiveness, constitute the foundation of true prosperity. They are learned only in a severe school. The fact that we are learning them, and under circumstances that stimulate industry and increase our products, relieves not a little the prospect before us.

Desertions from Lee.

After the rebel raiders retreated from Silver Spring, near Washington, a letter written by the rebel General HOLMES to a brother officer in EWELL'S corps, was picked up. After deploring the distracted state of the Confederate cause in the State of North Carolina, he concludes with this remark: "I am ashamed to own it, but the majority of North Carolinans not in the army are traitors to our cause." We do not believe the rebel General was quite sure that all the North Carolinians in the army were loyal to the rebellion. Of the deserters that have come into our lines, from time to time, North Carolinians have been most numerous, and if the following by an army correspondent is not an invention, they have become more numerous still, of late:

I have heard a singular statement, said to have been made by a rebel deserter, who came into our lines on Tuesday night last. I do not vouch for it as my author, and yet it has a semblance of falsity mingled with its story. The deserter above alluded to came into the lines of a certain corps on our left, and represented himself as a late member of a certain Louisiana brigade, which was terribly affected with Union sentiments. It will be recollected by your readers that at the battle of Cool Arbor (improperly called Gaines' Mill) eighty seven men of the enemy came into our lines, with the story that they were members of a North Carolina brigade, which had been fired upon by their own men on that day, (vesterday) for refusing to go in line of battle, making it as their excuse that their time of enlistment and of army service had expired. At Cool Arbor this brigade undoubtedly suffered by our military auditors, and were closely questioned as to who they were, and what were the intentions of the brigade in question. They all told the same story, with not a word of variance, and in advance, as asked, among other questions, whether if they came over to our lines in a body on the following (Thursday) evening, they would be required to serve in the ranks, were answered in the negative given them, which seemed to please them greatly. They then asked if an arrangement could be made whereby our pickets could be made to understand what was going on in the brigade passed over into our lines. It was answered that all this would be attended to properly. At this they seemed the still more pleased, and their spokesman said, (for by this time they had all been assembled together), "let the signal be a blue, a white, and a red rocket in succession, after dark."

On Thursday evening I was sitting in a parapet facing the hospital of the 9th Corps, when my attention was called to the shooting high in the air of one blue light, which was soon followed by a white and a red in quick alternate succession. Supposing that a movement of some nature was thus signalled, I hastily mounted and rode over to the left, but was puzzled by the streams of light. I had not gone half a mile before I heard the most vociferous cheering, followed by peal after peal of huzzas. On arriving at the point, I could not learn the cause of their cheering, nor give any information whatever. Proffers of money would not open their sealed mouths, and until late last evening I was in the dark over the whole affair. At which time a corporal, upon being questioned, told me that an entire brigade of three thousand men had deserted and come into our lines on Thursday night. He said that all of them but himself, but would not tell whether they had gone to City Point, or were still at army headquarters. A diligent search this morning did not reveal anything new to me, neither did the Provost Marshal General seem to know anything about it, whether through design or actual ignorance, I am unable to say. This story, however, is generally circulated throughout the army, whether it be true or false.

Coincidents.

However paradoxical the positions which men may assume for themselves, history is truthful. True, men have attempted to distort it, and have sometimes, and to some extent, succeeded in temporarily blinding the eyes of whole communities, and even in confusing the whole world in reference to some particular disputable points—rendered disputable only by dishonest and biased chroniclers, but as the foundation of all history is in fact, and as that never perishes, so the revolutions of time and the persevering research of the historian bring to the surface those treasures of truth which banish the influence of fiction and establish a more solid foundation for the reviewing of events transpiring in our own time. And this is no small lesson for history to teach. It has been said in relation to the attempts to distort the facts in reference to the true condition of our affairs in this country, made in the London *Times* during the last three or four years: "never mind, there are other journals from which the future historian will be able to gather the true statement of our case." It is one of the great satisfactions which sometimes flow out of journalism, that in our case the historian may peruse the London *Times*, and without referring to any other file, discover therein all the principles fully demonstrated which underlie the circumstances of the Rebellion against the United States. CHARLES MACKAY'S letters carry with them the internal evidence of their own falseness, and at no time does this fact shine out so fully and so plainly as when they are printed side by side with the correspondence from Calcutta, and from Shanghai. From Calcutta the *Times* correspondent, after describing the increasingly high prices of everything consequent upon the India war, says; "The charges of hotels and boarding houses are simply ruinous to a scanty purse. If any one wishes retirement and rooms for his own use he must pay the revenue of a prince for them. Under the action of these causes the rupees which looked so solid at home disappear fast as the ice which here is an actual necessity of existence. Some of the papers here gravely recommend that Government should interfere to regulate the prices of provisions. If it enlarged the currency a much simpler and more effectual remedy would be at once provided." Now, what must the *Times* think of the suggestion of enlarging the currency for the purpose of providing a remedy for the hardships which people are enduring in India for the purpose of paying off an immense war debt and supporting an increased but necessary standing army? Will it sustain the proposition, and at the same time gnash its teeth at us for having "greenbacks," and for not needing to be under obligations to European capitalists for the loan of money to carry on the war, against a Rebellion ten thousand times more wicked and inexcusable than that which had to be fought down in India? It may deny the furnishing of the enlarged currency, it cannot blot out the fact which it has given out to the world—that in consequence of having fought down a rebellion in India, the people there are oppressed by reason of high prices. CHARLES MACKAY may portray the hospitality of the Southern Rebels and their gentleness—the superiority and refinement of Baltimore secessionists, as compared with the coarseness of New York merchants. He may prate, and the *Times* may prate, about the importance of intervention, but its Shanghai correspondent, after describing the misery and wretchedness existing among the Rebels in that part of the world, writes to his organ: "At least, our (the British) Government may look forward to being relieved from the much-vexed question of interference or neutrality. It would be well if those who advocate the latter course so persistently, though fortunately with so little effect, will at length cease from their useless remonstrances, and allow, without cavil, the final stroke to be given to a rebellion which has probably caused more misery and deserved less sympathy than any similar movement which has ever taken place."

Thus does the columns of the great London paradox stand up in judgment against the motives which actuate its editorial conduct in reference to the war for the suppression of the ungodly, the unrighteous, the uncalled for Rebellion against the Government of the United States. The same spirit which condemns, also, though unwillingly, approves of our course. Mr. MACKAY is simply earning a few dollars, more easily than he could by writing trashy songs in the City of London. THACKERAY said he had no conscience, and that assurance got him a position on a paper for which he has never indicated any other qualification. THACKERAY may rest serenely in his grave; MACKAY is not likely to betray the commendation which he so kindly bestowed. He has no conscience; but the *Times* has other correspondents.

Recruiting in the South.

Notwithstanding the assertion that negroes in considerable numbers cannot be obtained in the seceded States held by our forces, we see several States are preparing to send out recruiting agents. We presume that at present the prospect may not be flattering, but when proper means shall have been applied this will be much changed. The slaveholders have driven their negroes before them as they have retreated into the interior, where the slave population has become very dense. Herein rests the practicability and prospect of obtaining recruits in considerable numbers; for denser the slave population, and narrower the limits into which the rebels are crowded, the greater the certainty of there being a break, a regular *crevassee*, through which the negroes at no distant day will issue by the thousand. Our agents should be on hand to take advantage of the flood—for flood it will be, sooner or later. The sturdy blows being dealt by SHERMAN will surely break down the only wall which encompasses all that is left of slavery. It will, in the end, prove to be a fortunate circumstance that the owners have driven their slaves into pens, as it were, where, just in the day of our need, we can find them for soldiers.

We hope that Pittsburgh will, without delay, take steps to have an agent at some one of the several points where recruits may eventually, if not at once, be obtained. Let us not be behindhand in this matter, but let us move in the matter at once.

GOV. CURTIN is ready to appoint agents to proceed to such portions of the South as the localities wishing to send them may select. The provision of law on the subject is as follows:

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the Executive of any of the States to send recruiting agents into any of the States declared in rebellion, except the States of Arkansas, Tennessee and Louisiana, to enlist volunteers under any call under the provisions of this act, who shall be credited to the State, and to the respective sub-divisions thereof, which may procure the enlistment.

Under this, it is evident, the recruits will be credited to the sub-divisions represented by the agents, and this is the view, we understand, that is held by the Governor.

The number of small fire-arms exported from England in the first five months of this year was 71,696, against 188,687 in the corresponding period of 1863, and 237,579 in the corresponding period of 1862. The quantity of gunpowder exported to the 31st this year was 6,472,210lb, against 6,677,131lb to the corresponding date of 1863, and 6,810,042lb to the corresponding date of 1862. The value of the fire-arms sent abroad this year was £96,618 against £378,668 in 1863, and £520,682 in 1862; of the gunpowder, £187,071 this year, against £194 158 in 1863, and £204,733 in 1862; and of other ammunition, &c., except lead shot, £37,454 this year, against £100,441 in 1863, and £84,575 in 1862.

THE DEFENCES OF WASHINGTON.—Suppose the rebels had come within the fortifications last week, could they have withstood the *charges* of our hotel keepers? Not if they know themselves.—*Washington Republican.*

Personal.

The Hon. Richard Vaux who has been elected President of the Girard College, in Philadelphia, succeeded Recorder Conrad as Mayor of that city, and was regarded by a large class of his constituents as the liberator of the goats and pigs which Mr. Conrad had ordered to be kept in close quarters.

Mr. Asa M. Collins, a well known merchant in Troy, New York, while bathing in the river near Starbuck's Island, last Sunday, got beyond his depth, and being unable to swim, sank immediately. Life was extinct before assistance could be procured. The body was recovered by Henry D. Collinss, son of the deceased. Mr. C. was a prized and valued citizen, as well as an earnest and devout christian.

John C. Heenan, the American pugilist, was seriously injured by jumping from a railroad car at the moment of the recent collision on the Southwestern Railway, near Egham, England. His spine being injured, a partial paralysis of the lower limbs ensued. The medical examination revealed the fact that Heenan's frame was generally a prey to disease. This circumstance induced him to settle his claim for damages with the railroad company, and that body has awarded him £300. Heenan proposes to take a "benefit" tour in England, and then return to America.

Elisha Taft, an old man seventy-nine years of age, very feeble and decrepid, was found dead in a pasture in Burrillville, R. I., on the 10th inst. He had left the almshouse on the 24 inst., to go to his son's, and probably becoming fatigued, sat down to rest, and had not strength enough to rise. From the appearance of the ground, he must have lived several days, and the press and turf were torn by his struggles for three or four rods. His clothing was nearly all torn off. He was not missed because the keeper of the almshouse supposed he had to be with his son.

Ann Elizabeth Dorst, one of the unfortunate young women of Chicago, having become melancholy with a view of her degraded condition, committed suicide by taking morphine. She was a beautiful, lovely girl, about twenty years of age, and was highly educated and refined.

The British *Army and Navy Gazette*, after reviewing the facts in the late naval fight, says: "The palm, therefore, of care and skill must be adjudged to Captain Winslow and his First Lieutenant; and it must be a matter of pride to these two officers, confessedly among the most practical and best gunnery officers of the Northern navy, to have achieved so important a triumph at such a slight cost to their vessel and crew."

Dr. Brownson has given offense to a portion of his Church. The following recent note to Mr. J. M. Spellissy, editor of the *Universe*, from Dr. Moriarty, will show upon what grounds this hostility is based:

CHESTNUT HILL, PHILADELPHIA,
16th July, 1864.

Dear Sir—I thank you most sincerely for the generous and very able manner in which you disposed of the malignant aspersions attempted to be cast on the great Order of Jesuits by that treacherous and bad hearted man, Brownson. From early childhood I have been intimately acquainted with the Society of Jesus, and know well how to love and admire them; and since I have learned how fully I value the article on Brownson in the last number of the *Universe*, which does credit to your talents and manly integrity. This wretched Brownson has done a considerable time endeavoring in private, by his slanderous talk, to do more harm than he has yet attempted in public. It is time that, like the scorpion, he is stinging himself. Should the infidel and Catholic snake in him, it is well to wrench out his fang. I will, when at more leisure, give a twist to the snake in the meantime, I send you a blow from the *Dublin Review*, which I hope you will apply with the potency of the *Universe* and it will serve to lay out Sir Towser for further operation on the war, against a Rebellion ten thousand times more wicked and inexcusable than that which had to be fought down in India? It may deny the furnishing of the enlarged currency, it cannot blot out the fact which it has given out to the world—that in consequence of having fought down a rebellion in India, the people there are oppressed by reason of high prices. CHARLES MACKAY may portray the hospitality of the Southern Rebels and their gentleness—the superiority and refinement of Baltimore secessionists, as compared with the coarseness of New York merchants. He may prate, and the *Times* may prate, about the importance of intervention, but its Shanghai correspondent, after describing the misery and wretchedness existing among the Rebels in that part of the world, writes to his organ: "At least, our (the British) Government may look forward to being relieved from the much-vexed question of interference or neutrality. It would be well if those who advocate the latter course so persistently, though fortunately with so little effect, will at length cease from their useless remonstrances, and allow, without cavil, the final stroke to be given to a rebellion which has probably caused more misery and deserved less sympathy than any similar movement which has ever taken place."

Thus does the columns of the great London paradox stand up in judgment against the motives which actuate its editorial conduct in reference to the war for the suppression of the ungodly, the unrighteous, the uncalled for Rebellion against the Government of the United States. The same spirit which condemns, also, though unwillingly, approves of our course. Mr. MACKAY is simply earning a few dollars, more easily than he could by writing trashy songs in the City of London. THACKERAY said he had no conscience, and that assurance got him a position on a paper for which he has never indicated any other qualification. THACKERAY may rest serenely in his grave; MACKAY is not likely to betray the commendation which he so kindly bestowed. He has no conscience; but the *Times* has other correspondents.

Recruiting in the South.

Notwithstanding the assertion that negroes in considerable numbers cannot be obtained in the seceded States held by our forces, we see several States are preparing to send out recruiting agents. We presume that at present the prospect may not be flattering, but when proper means shall have been applied this will be much changed. The slaveholders have driven their negroes before them as they have retreated into the interior, where the slave population has become very dense. Herein rests the practicability and prospect of obtaining recruits in considerable numbers; for denser the slave population, and narrower the limits into which the rebels are crowded, the greater the certainty of there being a break, a regular *crevassee*, through which the negroes at no distant day will issue by the thousand. Our agents should be on hand to take advantage of the flood—for flood it will be, sooner or later. The sturdy blows being dealt by SHERMAN will surely break down the only wall which encompasses all that is left of slavery. It will, in the end, prove to be a fortunate circumstance that the owners have driven their slaves into pens, as it were, where, just in the day of our need, we can find them for soldiers.

We hope that Pittsburgh will, without delay, take steps to have an agent at some one of the several points where recruits may eventually, if not at once, be obtained. Let us not be behindhand in this matter, but let us move in the matter at once.

GOV. CURTIN is ready to appoint agents to proceed to such portions of the South as the localities wishing to send them may select. The provision of law on the subject is as follows:

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the Executive of any of the States to send recruiting agents into any of the States declared in rebellion, except the States of Arkansas, Tennessee and Louisiana, to enlist volunteers under any call under the provisions of this act, who shall be credited to the State, and to the respective sub-divisions thereof, which may procure the enlistment.

Under this, it is evident, the recruits will be credited to the sub-divisions represented by the agents, and this is the view, we understand, that is held by the Governor.

THE PENDING DRAFT.

Circular of the Provost Marshal General.

Provost Marshal General Fry has issued the following circular, prescribing recruiting regulations to be observed prior to the draft:

"WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, 1764.

"CIRCULAR No. 27.—The following instructions and regulations will be observed by all concerned:

"ENLISTMENTS.

"I. Under the President's call of July 18, 1864, for five hundred thousand volunteers, men will be enlisted and mustered in for one, two or three years, as they may in each case elect.

"BOUNTIES.

"II.—The bounty provided by law is as follows:

For Recruits—Including representative recruits—white or colored), for one year..... $100
For two years..... $200
For three years..... $300

The first instalments of bounty will be paid by the mustering and disbursing officers when the recruit is mustered in, as follows:

To a recruit who enlists in the army for one year, $33 33.

To a recruit who enlists in the army for two years, $66 66.

To a recruit who enlists in the army for three years, $100.

"PREMIUMS.

"III. No premiums whatever for the procuration of recruits will hereafter be paid by the United States. This, however, will not effect the payment of premiums due for the procuration of recruits previous to the date of this order.

"IV. Neither drafted men nor substitutes—furnished either before or after the draft—are entitled to bounty from the United States. The fact as to whether the man is a recruit, entitled to bounty, or a drafted man or substitute, not entitled to it, shall be noted on the enlistment papers and muster-in rolls.

"JAMES B. FRY,
"Provost-Marshal General."

It does not appear by this circular that under the call, the period for which recruits are furnished, will be considered in making up the account for the draft.

The common opinion has been that one three-years' man would be credited as three men. This does not seem to be fixed.

At other important point is that neither drafted men nor substitutes are entitled to government bounty.

"Recruits" (volunteer) and representative recruits (probably representatives of persons not liable to military duty, though it is possible substitutes furnished in advance of the draft may be considered as representatives) are however to be paid bounties.

The premiums hitherto allowed will be discontinued. Every soldier who would be exempt from the draft must be his own recruiting agent, or pay for the services of another.

General Intelligence.

The *Northern Light*, which arrived in New York from Aspinwall on Tuesday, reports that on the 17th inst., at 4 o'clock p. m., she came up with a fore and aft schooner-rigged propeller steering to the westward under steam and canvass, which endeavored to cut off that vessel. She had the English flag flying; was an English built vessel, with a short bowsprit and long billet head; carried foresail, mainsail and jib; the masts were in one stick; no topmasts, and a pilothouse forward. American style. She carried a heavy pressure of steam, described by the *Universe*, which does credit to your talents and manly integrity. This wretched Brownson has done a considerable time endeavoring in private, by his slanderous talk, to do more harm than he has yet attempted in public. It is time that, like the scorpion, he is stinging himself. Should the infidel and Catholic snake in him, it is well to wrench out his fang. I will, when at more leisure, give a twist to the snake in the meantime, I send you a blow from the *Dublin Review*, which I hope you will apply with the potency of the *Universe* and it will serve to lay out Sir Towser for further operation on the war, against a Rebellion ten thousand times more wicked and inexcusable than that which had to be fought down in India? It may deny the furnishing of the enlarged currency, it cannot blot out the fact which it has given out to the world—that in consequence of having fought down a rebellion in India, the people there are oppressed by reason of high prices. CHARLES MACKAY may portray the hospitality of the Southern Rebels and their gentleness—the superiority and refinement of Baltimore secessionists, as compared with the coarseness of New York merchants. He may prate, and the *Times* may prate, about the importance of intervention, but its Shanghai correspondent, after describing the misery and wretchedness existing among the Rebels in that part of the world, writes to his organ: "At least, our (the British) Government may look forward to being relieved from the much-vexed question of interference or neutrality. It would be well if those who advocate the latter course so persistently, though fortunately with so little effect, will at length cease from their useless remonstrances, and allow, without cavil, the final stroke to be given to a rebellion which has probably caused more misery and deserved less sympathy than any similar movement which has ever taken place."

Thus does the columns of the great London paradox stand up in judgment against the motives which actuate its editorial conduct in reference to the war for the suppression of the ungodly, the unrighteous, the uncalled for Rebellion against the Government of the United States. The same spirit which condemns, also, though unwillingly, approves of our course. Mr. MACKAY is simply earning a few dollars, more easily than he could by writing trashy songs in the City of London. THACKERAY said he had no conscience, and that assurance got him a position on a paper for which he has never indicated any other qualification. THACKERAY may rest serenely in his grave; MACKAY is not likely to betray the commendation which he so kindly bestowed. He has no conscience; but the *Times* has other correspondents.

ATLANTA.—This city, situated in DeKalb county, Ga., is the center of interest to-day on account of the operations of Sherman there. The city is seven miles southeast of the Chattahoochee river, and is a point of much importance to the rebels. It is the connecting point of the leading railroads of the Southern Confederacy, and its position made it the best base of supplies for the rebels in the Southwest, east of the Mississippi, after the abandonment of Chattanooga.

It is connected by rail with Savannah and Charleston on the east, with Montgomery, Alabama, on the west, and with Chattanooga on the north. All these connect more directly with Richmond on the north, and Mobile and other cities on the south and southeast; and when it is remembered that it is from this section of country (the richest in the world) that the rebels have drawn immense stores of subsistence and forage, the importance of Sherman's success will be fully appreciated.

Of course the occupation of Atlanta will be followed by the destruction of those railroads, and the rebel army will be placed in a worse strait than ever before.

THE last number of Charles Dickens' *All the Year Round* contains a very graphic account of the manner in which the *Daily Telegraph*, a London cheap paper of great circulation, is got up, and tells us a few facts which are new. One of these is the introduction into the editorial rooms, of the electric telegraph. It is thus described: "I proceeded to a suit of rooms occupied by the sub-editor and the principal reporters. In the outermost of these rooms is arranged the electric telegraph apparatus, a round disce with finger-stops sticking out from them like concertina keys, and a needle pointing to alphabetic letters on the surface of the dial face of the instrument. In the room of the Commons, another with Mr. Reuter's telegraph office, the third with the private residence of the conductor of my journal, who is thus made acquainted with important events which may transpire before he arrives at, or after he leaves the office. The electric telegraph, an enormous boon to all newspaper men, is especially to the sub-editorial staff, for by its aid he can place before the expectant leader writer the summary of the great speech in a debate, or the momentous telegram which is to furnish the triumphant jubilee or virtuous indignation; by its aid he can 'make up' the paper, that is, see exactly how much compositors have to be left standing for, for the tinkling of the bell announces a message from the head of the reporting staff in the House, to the effect, 'House up—half a col. to come;' or, 'not room for a line;' or, 'all crossed, or otherwise out of gear, and strange messages relating to misdelivered firkins of butter, or marital excuses for not coming home to dinner, arrive at the office of my journal. The sub-editor has a story now, after having twice given the signal to a West-end office which Mr. Reuter then had, he received a private message from one evidently just recently awakened maiden, 'Please not to ring again till I slipon my gown!"

CHEERFUL UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—Those who visit the sick soldiers and do good in the hospitals, occasionally get a gleam of fun among all the sad scenes, for any wag who has been to the war seldom loses his humor, though he may have lost all else save that and honor. Witness a sketch from life: C——, good soul, after taking all the little comforts he could afford to give to the wounded soldiers, went into the hospitals for the fortieth time the other day, with his mite consisting of several papers of reading matter, tobacco—solid tobacco—and as he called it, *Mo*. He came to one bed, where a poor fellow lay cheerfully humming a tune, and studying our faces on the papered wall. "Got a fever?" asked C——. "No," answered the soldier. "Got a cold?" "Yes, cold lead." "Where?" "Well, to tell you the truth, it's pretty well scattered. First, there's a bullet in my right leg—hit the bone—that fell out. And I tell you what, friend, with all this lead in me, I feel, sincerely speaking, a little heavy all over."

There are at present some three thousand workmen employed in the Springfield Arsenal. Before the war about six hundred muskets were turned out in a month; but now as many thousand are manufactured in a week. Every rifle made here is sent to Washington before to the rebels. It is the connecting leaving, and is delivered by its use. Two tablespoons full should be taken three or four times a day.

ATLANTA.

REBEL SIGN OF WOE.

The Atlanta *Confederacy*, of the 10th inst., makes the following significant statement relative to the advance of Sherman, &c.:

"We shall not attempt to lull to a fancied security the readers of the *Confederacy* by the declaration that Atlanta is not in imminent danger. Its capture, however, cannot be considered a foregone conclusion.

* * * * * * *

"The river is of incalculable advantage to Gen. Johnston, and his adversary will encounter great risks in the attempt to cross it. Operating upon the radius of a semi-circle, our commander-in-chief is enabled to bring up his reserves with greater rapidity and to anticipate any concentration of the enemy. *Sherman has not 'passed the Rubicon,' and his greatest peril will be when he has fairly commenced that hazardous undertaking.* If he divides, to cross at separate points, Johnston can also divide; if he concentrates at any given point, Johnston will do the same: if he flanks to the left or right, or attempts any maneuvre to accomplish the passage of the river, he will be anticipated."

As the case now stands, the advantage of position is altogether with Gen. Johnston. If he cannot make a successful battle, or hold the enemy in check along the Chattahoochie, he cannot anywhere below it, and the only temporary check in that event would be the capture of Atlanta, purposely thrown at the feet of the rapacious invader to stay his appetite for conquest."

The Richmond *Whig* of the 14th instant in an editorial employs the following strongly language about affairs in Georgia:

The situation in Georgia is not as favorable as we could wish. General Johnston is either unable to make or does not like to fight, or unwilling to risk a general engagement which shall not certainly result in victory more decisive than Lee, Beauregard, or any other Confederate general has achieved. *The Atlanta papers seem to be satisfied that General Johnston will give up that important city without a struggle.*

Under Fire at Charleston.

On the 21st August, at half past one, a. m., I was lying on my bed in the Charleston Hotel, unable to sleep from the excessive heat, and listening to the monotonous sound of the cannonade kept up on the enemy's position from the batteries on James Island. Restless and weary of the night, I had lighted a candle in search of the newspapers, and sought to pass away the time with a volume of "Les Miserables." It happened to be the one containing the account of the battle of Waterloo; and while deeply interested in the description of the rushing squadrons of cuirassters, I was startled by a noise that, from connection with my reading, I could only attribute to the phantom brigade of cavalry galloping in mid-air.

My first feeling was that of utter astonishment; but a crash, succeeded by a deafening explosion in the very room in which my apartment was situate, brought me with a bound into the centre of the room. Looking from the window, I saw smoke and fire issuing from the house immediately beneath the drugs of the medical purveyor. A watchman was running frantically down the street, and when he reached the curb just below me, commenced striking with his staff against the curb; a signal or alarm practised by the Charleston police. At first I thought a meteor had fallen; but another and still more awful burst right over the house, and another explosion soon ended any doubts I might have had—the city was being shelled. People are not generally given to laughing under such circumstances, but I will say many one who witnessed and I witnessed on leaving my room, not to have given way to mirth in moderation.

The first effect was upon the speculators, who had been attracted to the city by the sale of some blockade cargoes, and the corridors were filled with these terrified gentlemen, rushing about in their night costumes and fabulous wildest alarm. One perspiring individual, of portly dimensions, was trotting to and fro with one boot on and the other in his hand, and this was the only article of dress he had on. In his excitement and terror he had forgotten the number of his room, from which he had hastened at the first alarm, and his distress was indeed great. Another gentleman was in a state of nudity, with a portion of his garments on his arm, barked the shins of every one in his efforts to drag an enormous trunk to the staircase.

On reaching the hall I found a motley crowd, some of whom with the biggest of words were cursing the Yankees and commanders. Shell after shell over-head, and the hand down on their faces went every man of them into tobacco juice and cigar ends and clattering among the tesselated pavement they had to stand. There is a class of men from whom the Confederacy hopes nothing; on the contrary, by their extortion, practised on a suffering people, they have made for themselves a name that no steel could have fallen in their midst and exterminated the whole race of hucksters it would have been of great benefit to the South. The population was in a state of terror, with the women, children, and children, making to the upper part of the city, where they would find comparative safety.

The volunteer fire brigades brought out their engines, and the citizen reserves were organized rapidly and quietly to be in readiness to give assistance where required. The first shell was practically harmless, followed by the first shell was one belonging to a negro company, and at it they went with a will, subduing the fire in a marvelously short time. At every successive shell above them the negroes shouted quaint invective against "cussed bobolitionists," and scattered for shelter until the danger was passed. Through the streets I went, and about the Battery Promenade, in front of which on my way sick and bed-ridden people carried from their homes on mattresses, and mothers with infants in their arms running they knew not whither. Reaching the Promenade, I cast my eyes toward the Federal position, and presently, beyond James Island, across the marsh that separates it from Morris Island, came a flash, and a dull report, and, after the interval of some seconds, a frightful rushing sound above me told the path the shell had taken; its flight must have been five miles!—*Cornhill Magazine.*

Culture of Buckwheat.

From an article communicated to the Utica *Herald*, by Z. A. Millard, one of the most intelligent farmers of New York, we gather some sound opinions:

The best soil for buckwheat is a dry sandy loam, though it will grow on almost any land. It is a valuable manure for weeds. Midsummer is an admirable time to plow fields troubled with thistles, daisies, and other bad weeds, and while they are dying, buckwheat can be sown. Millard says sow the buckwheat the 1st of July; but in this latitude it will do to sow by the middle or last of the month.

Buckwheat straw, if cut before frost is very palatable to cattle and sheep, and can be used with advantage during the early season of foddering. Many people throw the straw away or pile it in the barn yard. This is bad economy. Cut as it can be used and thereby be a saving to the hay-mow.

When sown for a fertilizer or for fodder, two bushels of seed should be sown to the acre. As a fertilizer it is not so valuable as clover, but has one advantage, inasmuch as it can be grown on land where clover could not be profitably employed for the purpose. It should be turned deep under the soil while

"They're Dear Fish to Me."

A TRUE INCIDENT.

The farmer's wife sat at the door,
A pleasant sight to see,
And blithesome were the wee, wee bairns
That played around her knee.

When bending 'neath her heavy creel,
A poor fishwife came by,
And turning from the tollsome road,
Unto the door drew nigh.

She laid her burden on the green,
And spread its scaly store,
With trembling hands, and pleading words,
She told them o'er and o'er.

But lightly laughed the young guidwife,
"We're no sae scarce of cheer;
Tak' up your creel, and gang your ways—
I'll buy nae fish sae dear.'

Bending beneath her load again,
A weary sight to see;
Right sorely sighed the poor fishwife:
'They're dear fish to me!

'Our boat was out ae fearfu' night,
And when the storm blew o'er,
My husband, and my three brave sons,
Lay corpses on the shore.

'I've been a wife for thirty years,
A childless widow three;
I maun buy them now, to sell again—
They're dear fish to me!'

The farmer's wife turned to the door—
What was't upon her cheek?
What was there rising in her breast,
That then she scarce could speak?

She thought upon her ain guidman,
Her lithesome laddies three;
The woman's words had pierced her heart—
'They're dear fish to me!'

'Come back,' she cried, with quivering voice,
And pity's gathering tear:
'Come in, come in, my poor woman,
Ye're kindly welcome here.

'I kentna o' your aching heart,
Your weary lot to dree;
I'll ne'er forget your sad, sad words:
"They're dear fish to me!"'

Ay, let the happy-hearted learn
To pause ere they deny
The meed of honest toil, and think
How much their gold may buy—

How much of manhood's wasted strength,
What woman's misery—
What breaking hearts might swell the cry:
"They're dear fish to me?"

Chambers' Journal.

Artemus Ward's Opinion.

The stoodent and connyseer must have noticed and admired in various parts of the United States of America, large yeller hanbils, which not only air gems of art in theirselves, but they troothfully sit forth the attractions of my show—a show, let me here observe, that contains many livin' wild animiles, every one of which has got a beautiful Moral. Them hanbills is sculpt in New York, and I annodly repair here to get some more on 'um; and, being here, I tho't I'd issoo a Address to the public on matters and things.

Since last I meyandered these streets, I have bin all over the Pacific Slopes and Utah. I cum back with my virtoo unimpaired, but I've got to git some new clothes.

Many changes has taken place, even durin' my short absence, & sum on um is Sollum to contemplate. The house in Varveck street, where I used to board is bein' torn down. That house, which was rendered memoriable by my livin' into it, is "parsin' away, parsin' away!" But some of the timbers will be made into canes, which will be sold to my admirers at the low price of one dollar each. In the New World it is war—in the Old World Empires is totterin' & Dysenteries is crumblin'. These canes is cheap at a dollar.

Simmy booth, Duane street, sculps my handbills, and he's a artist. He studid in Rome—State of New York.

I'm here to regail the proof sheets of my handbills as fast as they are sculpt. You have to watch these ere printers pretty close, for they'er jest as apt to spell a wurd rong as anyhow

But I have time to look round some and how do I find things? I return to the Atlantic States after a absence of six months, & what State do I find the country in now? Why, I don't know what State I find it in. Suffice it to say that I do not find it in the State of New Jersey.

I find some things that is cheerin, partic'ly the resolve on the part of the wimin of America to wear wearin' forrin goods.

I never meddle with my wife's things, she may wear muslin from Greenland's icy mountains, and bombazeen from Injy's coral strands, if she wants to, but I am glad to state that that superior woman has peeled off all her' furrin clothes and jumpt into fabrics of domestic manufactur.

But, says some folks, if you stop importin' things you stop the Revenoo. That's all right. We can stand it if the Revenoo can. On the same principle young men should continue to get drunk on French brandy and to make their livers as dry as a corn-cob with Cuby cigars, because 4 sooth if they don't it will hurt the Revenoo. This talk 'bout the Revenoo is all bosh, bosh, bosh. One thing is tol'bly certain—if we don't send gold out of the country we shall have the consolation of knowing that it is in the country. So I say to all creditors, do thou the wimen for this patriotic move—and to tell the trooth, the wimen generally know what they're about. Of all the blessens they're the soothinist. If the'd never bin any wimen, where'd my children be to-day?

But I hope this move will lead to other moves that are jist as much needed, one of which is genral and cheerer curtailment of expenses all around. The fact is, we are gettin' terbly extravagant & onless we paws in our mad career, in less than two years the goddess of liberty will be seen dodgin, into a Pawn Broker's shop with the other gown done up in a bundle, even if she don't have to Spout the gold stars in her head-band. Let us all take hold jintly, and live and dress centsibly, like our forefathers, who know'd moren we do, if they want quite so honest. (Suttle goaketh.)

There air other cheerin' signs. We don't for instuns, lack great Gen'rals, and we certainly don't lack brave soljers—but there's one thing I wish we did lack, and that is our present Congress.

I venture to say that if you search Godlemity's footstool all over with a ten hosspower mikroscope, you would'nt be able to find such another pack of poppycock gabblers as the present Congress of the United States of America.

Gentlemen of the Senit & of the House, you've sot there and draw'd your pay and made summer-complaint speeches long enuff. The country at large, incloodin' the undersigned, is disgusted with you. Why don't you show us a statesman—somebody who can make a speech that will hit the poplar hart right under the Great Public weskit? Why don't you show us a statesman who can rise up to the Emergency, and cave in the Emergency's head?

Congress, you won't do. Go home, you miserable devils—go home!

At a special Congressional 'lection in my district the other day, I delib'ritely voted for Henry Clay. I admit that Henry is dead, but inasmuch as we don't seem to have a live statesman in our present National Congress, let us by all means have a first class corpse.

Them who think that a cane made from the timbers of the house I once boarded in is essensial to their happiness, should not delay about sendin' the money right on for one.

And now, with a genuine hurrar for the wimmin who are goin' to abandon furrin goods, and knockt a healthy knock on the door thereof,

A nightcap thrusted itself out of the front chamber winder. (It was my Betsy's nightcap.) And a voice said:

"Who is it?"

"It's a man!" I answered, in a gruff vois.

"I don't b'leeve it!" she said.

"Then come down and search me," I replied.

Then resumin' my nat'ral voice, I said; "It is your own A. W., Betsy! Sweet lady, awake! Ever of thou!"

"Oh," said she, "it's you, is it? I thought I smell something."

But the old girl was glad to see me.

In the mornin' I found that my family were entertainin' a artist from Philadelphy, who was there paintin' some startlin' water falls and mountains, and I morin suspected he had a hankerin' for my oldest dauter.

"Mr. Skimmerhorn, father," said my dauter.

"Glad to see you sir." I replied in a hospittle vois, "glad to see you."

"He is an artist, father," said my child.

"A whitelist?"

"An artist—a painter."

"And glazier?" I askt. "Are you a painter and glazier, eh?"

My dauter and wife was mad, but I couldn't help it, I felt in a comikil mood.

"It is a wonder to me, sir," said the artist, "considerin' what a wide spread reputation you have, that some of our Eastern managers don't secure you."

"It's a wonder to me," said my wife, "that somebody don't secure him with a chain."

After breakfast I went over to town to see my old friends. The editor of the Bugle greeted me cordyully, and showed me the follerin' artikle he'd just written about the paper on the other side of the street.

"We have recently put up in our office an entirely new sink of unique construction—with two holes, through which the soiled water may pass to the new bucket underneath.—What will the hell hounds of the Advertiser say to this? We shall continue to make improvements as fast as our rapidly increasing business may warrant. Wonder whether a certain editor's wife thinks she can palm off a brass-watch chain on this community for a gold one?"

"That" says the editor, "hits him whar he lives. That will close him up as bad as it did when I wrote an artikle ridicooling his sister, who's got a cock-eye."

A few days after my return, I was shown a young man, who says he'll be dam if he goes to the war. He was settin on a barrel, and was indeed a loathsum objek.

Last Sunday I heard Parson Batking preach, and the good old man preaches well, too, tho' his prayer was rubber lengthy. The editor of the Bugle, who was with me, said that prayer would make fifteen squares solid nonpareil.

I don't think of nothing more to write about. So, "Believe me if all those endearing young charms," &c., &c. A. WARD.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. je22:6m

FOR SALE OR RENT.

WELLSVILLE BUSINESS PROPERTY.—A new brick STOREHOUSE, now used as a Dry Goods Store, in the centre of business, is

OFFERED FOR SALE CHEAP.

The erection of the C. & P. R. R. Co.'s machine shops in the town of Wellsville, bringing there large numbers of mechanics and others, has given an impetus to trade and makes this property worthy the attention of the capitalist, or of the merchant seeking an opening for a lucrative business.

Apply for particulars to S. S. BRYAN,
Broker and Insurance Agent, 59 Fourth st., (Burke's Building.) jy16

FOR SALE.—A good Business House, with dwelling attached; also, a Drug Store, doing a good business; will be sold either separate or together. For further particulars, enquire at 118 Ohio street, Allegheny City. jy8:2awdt

FOR SALE.—THREE ACRES AND TWENTY PERCHES OF LAND, well adapted to business purposes, having a river front of near 800 feet, and fronting on Liberty street 363 feet, within three-fourths of a mile of the Mechanics St. Bridge. The attention of business men is invited to examine this property, as it presents a good location for an extensive rolling mill, steel works, edge-tool factory, saw mill, lumber and boat yard; also, shovel factories, iron foundry, oil refineries, &c., &c. For terms, apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of

June 18, 1864. G. S. BAYES,
Butler St., Lawrenceville.

FOR RENT.—A NICE OFFICE, WITH front entrance on the second floor of 211 Liberty street. Storage can also be had if desired. Inquire of R. H. KING. jnhtf

FOR SALE.

The Subscribers

OFFER FOR SALE THEIR

CANDLE, SOAP AND OIL WORKS,

Situated on the

CORNER OF STEVENSON STREET AND PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

It is the most extensive and complete works of the character in the United States. It has Candle, Soap, Lard, Oil and Carbon Oil Works complete, with facilities unlimited. Title unexceptionable. Terms easy. For price and terms apply to

B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
my6tf 47 Wood Street.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT. A portion of that beautiful Homestead of the late Col. MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, containing 187 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 30 acres overlaying the best Youghiogheny Coal, and some 50 acres of hill land heavily timbered, the balance under cultivation. The improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn, and Out-Houses, a never-failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees now in bearing, also Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offer peculiar facilities for the Mining, Loading and Shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber, and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq.,
Of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or
THOS. J. KEENAN, Esq.,
Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.
my19

SUMMER RESORTS.

CRESSON SPRINGS.—THIS DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT, located on the summit of the Allegheny mountains, 2,300 feet above the level of the sea, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 15th day of June, 1864, and will be kept open until the 1st of October. The buildings connected with this establishment are of a substantial and comfortable character. The water and air possesses superior attractions. The cool forests and dry and bracing atmosphere contribute to the pleasure of those who seek relief from the oppressiveness of the sultry air of thickly populated towns and cities. The grounds, walks, &c., have been highly improved, and are of a varied and picturesque character. A fine Band has been engaged for the season. Ample facilities for Bathing have been provided. The subscriber intends to spare no pains to render it in every respect as comfortable and attractive as possible, and hopes, by his long experience in the hotel business, to anticipate and supply the wants of the public. The railroad connections of Cresson enable him to obtain *supplies for the table*, not only from the surrounding country, but from both the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh markets. There is at Cresson always a telegraph office, and two daily mails from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh and intermediate points.

Tickets, good for the round trip, from Philadelphia can be had at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. For further information, address

G. W. MULLIN,
je20:om Cresson Springs, Cambria county, Pa.

THE

NATIONAL HOUSE,

FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.

Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad. H. KLEINMAN,
McKEESPORT, September, 1863.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSIONS TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

One of the following splendid first class steamers viz: Cleveland, Illinois, Northern Light, Iron City Traveler, Meteor, Iron Sides, Lac La Belle and Peerless, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, at 6 o'clock, p. m., each day of the week except Saturday and Sunday, and Detroit, Michigan, on the following day at 2 o'clock, p. m., through the months of July and August making

GRAND EXCURSION TRIPS

to the many points of interest on the great inland Seas of America, which, for utility, pleasure and health, is unsurpassed by any other on the continent.

This trip or over 1000 miles embraces six degrees of latitude and eleven of longitude, and includes in its circuit Lake Erie, St. Clair, Huron and Superior, with the beautiful rivers Detroit, St. Clair and St. Maries.

The many and extensive mines of Iron and Copper, unequaled by any in the world, with the newly discovered and inviting deposits of Silver, Lead, wild and romantic scenery, connected with its picturesque and bracing climate render the Lake Superior trip one of far more than ordinary attraction to the capitalist, the Student, the Pleasure Seeker and the Invalid.

The above named Steamers are elegantly fitted up with large and airy cabins and state-rooms, while every precaution has been taken to provide for the safety and comfort of passengers.

Fare, including state-rooms and meals, about 2½ cents per mile, the time occupied in making the round trip from 8 to 10 days.

Rooms secured and further information obtained by application to

ROBT. HANNA & CO.,
HUSSEY & McBRIDE,
GARESCHE & CO.,
J. T. WHITING & CO.,
S. P. BRADY & CO.,
BUHL, MOORELAND & CO.,
JOHN HUTCHING,
} Cleveland, O.
} Detroit, Mich.
je22:cm]

KINGS, QUEENS AND KNAVES

NO LONGER.

NATIONALITY EVERYTHING!
FOREIGN EMBLEMS USED LONG ENOUGH!

OUR NATIONAL EMBLEMS,

Eagles, Shields, Stars and Flags,

Designate the Suits in the

AMERICAN CARD COMPANY'S

UNION PLAYING CARDS.

COLONEL INSTEAD KING!
GODDESS OF LIBERTY INSTEAD OF QUEEN!
MAJOR INSTEAD OF JACK!
UNION CARDS are put up in a neat box.

SOLD AT

JOHN W. PITTOCK'S

NEWS DEPOT.

jy15 OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.

JUST RECEIVED—

2000 LBS CLEAR SIDES,

store and for sale by
in J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

DR. J. B. SPEER,

196 Penn Street, Pittsburgh.

OFFICE HOURS—8 to 9 a. m. and 2 to 3 p. m.

Dwelling, No. 30 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City, where calls will be attended to at 7½, 12½ and 8 o'clock. dat'lv. my22:20

THE BOUNTY OF $100,

DUE WOUNDED SOLDIERS,

CAN NOW BE COLLECTED in

FROM TEN TO TWENTY DAYS' TIME.

CALL WITH DISCHARGE,

Or address

ARTHURS & RIDDELL,

No. 135 FOURTH STREET,

je20:tf PITTSBURGH.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES!

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU,
Office of Chief Quartermaster,
Washington, July 4, 1864.

Will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below, viz:

Lebanon, Penna., Thursday, July 14th, 1864.
Reading, Penna., Thursday, July 21st, 1864.
Harrisburg, Penna., Thursday, July 28th, 1864.
Altoona, Penna., Thursday, August 4th, 1864.
Williamsport, Penna., Thursday, August 11th, 1864.

Two hundred (200) Cavalry Horses at each place.

These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the Cavalry service of the Army.

For Road and Farm purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly.

Terms: Cash in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieutenant Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
Cavalry Bureau.

CHANGE OF BASE.—

MESKIMEN, NORTON & CO.,

COKE, COAL AND LIME.

Having purchased Mr. James Reno's coal-yard, west end of the South Common, just below the Pearl Mill, Allegheny City, we are prepared to furnish the public in either city with superior Coal, at Coal or Slack, Connellsville Coke, white or common Lime, Fire Brick, Fire Clay or Tile. Having cars of our own on the roads both east and west, we are prepared to furnish our regular western customers and others with Connellsville Coke or Youghiogheny Coal with promptness, and at the lowest rates. We flatter ourselves that the Connellsville Youghiogheny Coal, for iron-workers, is unsurpassed, being free from sulphur.

Address Pittsburgh or Allegheny Post-office, or call at our Coal Yard, South and West Common, Allegheny city. jy4

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.	Arrives.
Thro Accom.n..... 8:30 a m	Baltimore Exp'r.12:20 p m
Thro Mail..... 2:30 a m	Philadelp'a Ex's.11:50 p m
Thro Express..... 4:25 p m	Fast Line..... 12:20 a m
Fast Line..... 8:35 p m	Thro Mail..... 12:2. a m
Joh'n Accm'n..... 3:30 p m	Joh'n Accm'n.....10:05 a m
1st Wall Station.. 6:30 a m	1st Wall Station.. 6:15 a m
2d do ..... 11:40 a m	2d do ..... 8:35 a m
3d do ..... 3:30 p m	3d do ..... 1:55 p m
4th do ..... 6:00 p m	4th do ..... 5:50 p m

The Church train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:05 a. m., returns at 12:45 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.	Arrives.
Fast Line..... 1:00 a m	Chicago Express... 2:20 a m
Express..... 1:10 p m	Philla. " ..... 2:10 p m
Mail Train..... 6:30 a m	Cin'ti " ..... 7:30 p m
	Crestline Mail..... 7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a m, 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 8:30 p m. Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 8:30 a m, 2:00 p m, 5:30 p m, and 9:30 p m.

Al Jarvis Accomodation leaves Allegheny Station at 2:30 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail..... 7:35 a m	Mail..... 6:00 p m
Express..... 3:40 p m	Express..... 9:30 a m
1st McKeesport.. 11:00 a m	1st McKeesport.. 6:50 p m
2d " .. 6:15 p m	2d " .. 2:05 p m
Port Perry..... 7:00 a m	Port Perry..... 8:30 a m
Braddock's..... 4:15 p m	Braddock's..... 9:30 p m

The Sunday Train to and from Mt Kessport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail..... 7:00 a. m.	Mail..... 7:00 p. m.
Express..... 4:30 p. m.	Express..... 9:35 a. m.
Accommodation. 3:00 p. m.	Accommodation 7:45 a. m.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail..... 6:10 a. m.	Mail..... 3:50 p. m.
Cincinnati..... 1:45 a. m.	Cincin. Express.. 8:05 p. m.
do ..... 1:40 p. m.	do ..... 2:10 a. m.
Wheeling..... 6:20 a. m.	Steubenville Accommodation.. 10:00 a. m.
Steubenville Accom'n leaves Allegheny.. 3:50 p. m.	
Cleveland..... 1:45 a. m.	
do ..... 2:35 p. m.	

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Artificial Limbs.
A. G. Neubert.....13 St. Clair st.
J. Reichenbach.....58 Fourth street.
C. Heinbold.....98 Smithfield st.

Advertising Agents.
C. Mather.....Philadelphia.
S. M. Pettingill.....New York.

Ambrotypes.
J. W. Purviance.....cor. Market & Fifth streets.

Banks.
First National Bank.....Wood, near Fifth st.
Exchange Bank.....Fifth st.
Bank of Pittsburgh.....Fourth st
Allegheny Bank.....Fifth st
Mechanics' and Manufacturers'.....Fourth st
Citizens' Bank...corner Wood and Diamond alley

Boots and Shoes.
S. Dalzell.....132 Smithfield St.
H. Childs & Co.....136 Wood st.
Slater & South.....54 Market st.

Book and Job Printers.
W. S. Haven.....Corner Third and Wood.
J. W. Kennedy.....78 Fifth st
Book, Stationery and News Dealers.
J. W. Pittock.....78 Fifth st.
W. S. Haven.....corner Third and Wood sts.
John P. Hunt.....Masonic Hall, 59 Fifth st

Bakers.
S. S. Marvin.....94 Fourth street.

Boiler Makers.
Carroll & Snyder.....corner Second and Short sts.

Bill Poster.
James Thackrey.....100 Pennsylvania avenue.

Bolt and Nut Works.
Hubley, Adams & Co.....73 Water street.

Commission Merchants.
R. H. King.....211 Liberty st.
Allen & Needles.....Philadelphia.
Taussig, Livingston & Co.....St. Louis.

Cotton Manufacturers.
Park, Painter & Co.149 First and 122 Second street
King & Pennock.....29 Wood street

Cloth and Mantillas.
Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store73 Market st.

Coal Dealers.
Meskimen & Norton.....Allegheny
Carriage Manufacturers.
Cornwell & Kerr.....5 St. Clair street.

Cutlery.
James Bown.....136 Wood street.

Dry Goods.
R. W. Barker & Co.....59 Market st.
J. M. Burchfield.....corner Market and Fourth st.
A. Bates.....21 Fifth st
Joseph Horne.....77 and 79 Market st.
Gardner & Schleiter.....92 Market st.
H. J. Lynch.....96 Market st.
R. K. Gardner.....95 Market st.
White, Orr & Co.....25 Fifth st.
Wilson, Carr & Co.....64 Wood st.

Druggists.
Joseph Fleming.....corner Diamond and Market st.
Chas. H. Super.....corner Penn and St. Clair sts.
J. J. Bender & Co.....corner Wayne and Liberty sts
B. L. Tahnestock & Co.6 & 8 Wood & 91 Fourth st.

Dentists.
G. W. Spencer.....250 Penn st
Quincy A. Scott.....278 Penn st

Foundries.
Charles Knap.....cor. Etna and Pike street.
Cadman & Crawford..cor. Duquesne Way&St. Clair
Wm. G. Price.cor. Pennsylvania ave. and Price st.
Patterson, Erbe & Co.,Grosvenor st., Birmingham.

Freight Agents.
Clark & Co.....cor. Liberty and Water streets.

Grocers.
Wm. Bagaley.....718 and 20 Wood street.
G. B. Jones & Son.....191 Water street.
J. S. Dilworth & Co.....130 and 132 Second st.
Miller & Richardson.....221 Liberty street
Cook, Pettit & Co..corner Smithfield and First sts.

Gas Fitters.
Weldon & Kelly.....cor. Sixth and Wood street.

Glass Manufacturers.
C. Ihmsen & Son.....133 First street.

Hatters.
Wm. Fleming.....139 Wood st

Hardware.
Wildmore, Wolf, Duff & Co.....89 Wood st

House and Sign Painters.
Brown, Morrow & Co.....91 Third street.
W. A. Lyons.....7 Fifth street.

Hotels.
National.....McKeesport
Union.....Philadelphia
Girard House.....Philadelphia
Belvidere.....Sharpsburg
Jones House.....Harrisburg

Iron Manufacturers.
Lyon, Shorb & Co.....121 Water st.
Lewis, Dilworth & Phillipscor. Market and 91 Water st.
Spang Chalfant & Co.....91 and 92 Water st.
Jones & Laughlin.....121 Water st.
Graff, Bennett & Co.....96 and 98 Water st.
Lloyd & Black.....48 Water st.

Insurance Offices.
H. L. Ringwalt.....Marine Ins. Co.....67 Fourth street.
Allegheny Insurance Co.....37 Fifth st.
Citizens' Ins. Co.....corner Market and Water sts.
Peoples' Insurance Co.....corner Wood and Fifth sts.
Delaware Mutual Insurance Co.....90 Water st.

Iron Foundry.
Smith, Park & Co.....149 First st.
Joseph Pennock.....141 Wood st

Jewelers.
Dunseath & Co.....56 Fifth street.
John M. Roberts.....15 Fifth street.

Lawyers.
McMaster & Gazzam.....98 Grant street.
H. C. Mackrell.....Grant near Fifth street.
Hampton & Moreland.....86 Diamond alley.
W. J. & Hall Patterson.....141 Fourth st.
Arthurs & Riddell.....133 Fourth street.
E. S. Morrow.....114 Fifth street.

Lithographs.
Krebs & Bro.....Corner Fifth and Wood

Merchant Tailors.
John S. Lee.....No. 49 St. Clair st.
H. Oppenheimer.....83 Wood street.
W. H. McGee.....49 St. Clair street.

Musical Instruments.
Wamelink & Barr.....12 St. Clair street.
Charles C. Mellor.....82 Wood street.
J. M. Hoffmann.....53 Fifth street.

Machinists.
J. J. Powers & Co.....cor. Liberty and Second street.
W. P. Porter.....Temperanceville.
Foster & Co.....cor. Penn and Stanwix streets.

Machinery.
S. S. Fowler & Co.....39 Water st.

Metal Broker.
S. M. Wickersham.....124 First st.
John Moorhead.....74 Water st.

Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades.
Lippincott & Co.....118 Water st.

Notions.
Foerster & Schwartz.....Smithfield st.
T. T. Myler & Co.....Corner Fourth and Wood.

Nursery.
John Murdock, jr.....Oakland.

Oil Dealers.
Alcorn, Coe & Co.....27 Irwin st.
Pennock, Ball & Co.....31 Market st.
Richardson, Harley & Co.....19 Irwin st.
Brewer, Burton & Co..cor Duquesne Way & Hancock st.
Wigintman & Anderson.....32 Third st.
Cochran & Russell.....Philadelphia.
North American Oil Company.....80 Third st.

Opticians.
G. E. Shaw.....54 Fifth st.
J. Diamond.....39 Fifth st.

Picture Frame Manufacturer.
H. D. Brecht.....126 Smithfield st.

Planing Mill.
Shaub & McDonald....Anderson street, Allegheny.

Physicians.
Dr. F. DeRolette.....51 Grant street.

Real Estate and Stock Brokers.
R. S. Bryan.....9 Fourth st.
F. Torrence.....189 Penn st.

Railroads.
Connellsville R. R. Depot.....cor. Ross & Water street.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago Depot....cor. Liberty & Grant sts.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....cor. Liberty and Grant sts.
Northern Central.....cor. Liberty and Grant streets.
Philadelphia and Erie.....Penna. R. R. Depot.

Restaurants.
Vierheller & Roessing.....64 Fifth street.
James S. Williams.....Fifth street.
John Meyer.....46 Smithfield st.
Frank Wilbert.....32 Diamond.
R. Reinheimer.....67 Smithfield st.
Rueckeisen.....47 Fifth st.

Steel Manufacturers.
Singer, Nimick & Co.....83 Water st.
Jones, Boyd & Co.....corner First and Ross st
Park, Brother & Co.....157 First st.
Hussey, Wells & Co.....97 Fifth street.

Straw Goods.
C. & A. Strouses.....29 Diamond alley.
R. H. Palmer.....84 Wood st.

Soap and Candles.
B. C. & J. H. Sawyer.....47 Wood st.
Crumpton & Co.....387 Liberty street.

Sewing Machine Agents.
Wm. Sumner & Co.....27 Fifth st.
A. P. Chatony.....18 Fifth st.
E. A. Gaston.....Corner Wood and Third st.

Tin-Ware.
Barndollar & Price.....Wood st.

Tobacconists.
E. Megraw.....31 St. Clair st.
E. Pichi.....Third st.

Upholsterers.
H. L. Edmonson & Co.....96and 98 Third street.

Vitrol Manufactory,
James Irvin.....Lawrenceville.

Vinegar Manufactory.
Redenbach & Sons.....Ohio street, Allegheny

Wines and Liquors.
J. Seiferth & Co.....27 and 29 Market street.
Wall Paper.
Joseph R. Hughes.....107 Market street.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—

PARK, PAINTER & CO.

Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine. se9

FOR THE FALL OF 1864.—

200,000 APPLE TREES,

Extra fine, two, three, four and five years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.

Also, a very large stock of Pear, (standard and Dwarf,) Cherry, Peach, Plum, Evergreen, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c., wholesale and retail, at very reasonable prices. JOHN MURDOCH, Jr.,
se22:tf Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.

FOUNDRIES.

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS

AND SMALL MACHINERY

Made to order, in good style, by

PATTERSON, ERBE & CO.,

Economy Works, Grosvenor Street,

(One Square above the Bridge)

BIRMINGHAM, PA.

Prices Low. Terms Cash. jy6-1y

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,

Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,

and manufacturers of

SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,

se17 33 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FULTON FOUNDRY.—

NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.

JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.

ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.

Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers and Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes; Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Header Rods Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS,

Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.

FOSTER & CO.,

Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.

feb19

UTILITY WORKS,

CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,

MANCHESTER, PA.

McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supported, Beadstead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pulleys, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.

Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.

Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR

SMITH, PARK & CO.,

NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets, Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—

CHARLES KNAP,

CANNON FOUNDER,

O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,

869 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pulles, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for agricultural implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7:1

OPTICIANS.

GEORGE E. SHAW,

PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,

MANUFACTURER OF

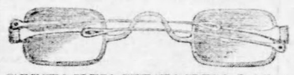
CARBON OIL HYDROMETERS,

Thermometers and Barometers,

SACCHIOMETERS FOR BREWERS, &C.,

NO. 58 FIFTH STREET,

Pittsburgh.



SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those SEE who cannot SEE. The greatest relief and improvement in the sight can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street. J. HAMMOND, Practical Optician.

☞ The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.

Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap26

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—The best Patent Artificial Leg in the United States, and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by

REICHENBACH,

No. 58 Fourth street, near Market street.

No other person in this city has a patent for Artificial Limbs. His Patent Leg resembles the natural limb in all its movements, as well as in appearance, and cannot be detected by an experienced eye. It met the approbation of the Army Board in Washington, January 12th, 1864, at which time a patent was granted the inventor. Parties in this city and elsewhere have attempted to imitate the patent, but have only produced worthless limbs.

Crutches can be dispensed with the first time the leg is worn. On horseback, it has the power and movements as when walking.

REICHENBACH also manufactures an ARTIFICIAL HAND, which is natural in appearance and movements, and when worn but a short time by those requiring them, are indispensable. je14-1y

A. G. NEUBERT—MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS. Also, all kinds of TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Instruments for deformities of every description made to order. TRUSSES carefully repaired. Ladies attended by Mrs. NEUBERT. No. 13 ST. CLAIR street, PITTSBURGH. se8:1y

SOAP, SOAP, SOAP, SOAP.—It is an established fact that the

CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP,

MANUFACTURED BY

B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,

is now preferred above all other Soaps in use. It has been tried with complete success and approbation by thousands of families throughout the United States, and many in Europe, and it is entirely free from rosin, clay and other adulterations, and removes oil, grease, paint, tar, etc., from the hands and clothes. It is esteemed the purest, choicest and most economical Soap manufactured for laundry and family use.

WITHOUT A RIVAL OR COMPETITION.

Among the many testimonials received respecting its excellence and its adaptation for use, in hard and soft waters, we can only now refer to the subjoined certificate, emanating from gentlemen well known, and of whom all in the discharge of their respective duties in the tented field, as quartermasters and commissaries, had every opportunity of seeing it fully tried, and consequently soon became conscious of what contributed the most pleasure and comfort to our gallant soldiery.

Quartermasters' Department of the 12th, 13th and 14th Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers:

SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP having been used very extensively in our regiments, we have no hesitation in certifying that it was found admirably adapted to the use of the soldiers, and decidedly the most superior Soap which could be procured for the service.

JAMES A. ELY, Quartermaster 13th Regiment.
ALEX. FORSYTH, Quartermaster 14th Regiment.
M. R. MOORHEAD, Quartermaster 13th Regiment.
Headquarters General McCook's Division, United States Army:

SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP has been used by this Division for the past sixty days, and I have no hesitation in saying that it gives general satisfaction, and is regarded the best Soap that could be procured for the service.

Captain SAMUEL GAMAGE, Depot Commissary Mumfordsville, Kentucky.

The undersigned cheerfully bear testimony to the excellent qualities of SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP, which has been used extensively in our regiments for the past two months, and which has been found so well suited for the service. The soldiers of our regiments have never been furnished with any Soap they liked as much as this.

Captain W. H. ECKELS

Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST.

Par	Val	BANKS. Offd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
50	Exchange	——	——	71¾	May 5
50	Citizens	——	——	70¾	" 5
50	Pittsburgh	——	——	70¾	" 4
50	Allegheny	——	——	63½	" 5
50	Mechanics	——	——	63½	" 5
	Iron City	——	——	84¾	" 8
50	M. & M	——	——	60	" 4
0.	First National	110	——	——	$8.75
00	Second National	110	——	——	——
00	Third National	110	——	——	——
00	Fourth National	110	——	——	——
00	First National Ally	——	110	——	$5.00
50	Manchester Saving	——	49¼	——	" 4 pr ct.
		INSURANCE.			
50	Citizens	——	——	61	June $6.00
62	Western	——	——	83½	May 2.50
32	Monongahela	——	34	——	" $3.00
50	Eureka	——	53	——	" $4.00
50	Pittsburgh	——	34	——	——
25	Allegheny	——	——	28½	$4.00
25	Peoples	——	28	——	——
50	Iron City	——	——	33½	——
		BRIDGE.			
25	Monongahela	——	——	23½	4 pr ct.
25	St. Clair Street	——	40	——	5 pr ct.
50	Hand Street	——	——	50	5 pr ct.
50	Mechanic Street	——	——	——	——
25	Birmingham	——	——	31½	$1.50
		RAILROAD.			
50	Allegheny Valley	——	——	14	——
50	Penna Central	——	——	71	——
100	Fort Wayne	——	——	107½	——
100	Cleveland & Pittsburgh	——	——	125	——
100	Connellsville	11	18	12½	——
80	do (interest)	11¾	17	——	——
50	Steubenville	——	15¾	14¾	——
50	Chartiers	——	——	5	——
50	Hempfield	——	——	——	——
50	Alley's & Manch'ter	65	70	65	——
25	Birmingham	——	——	40	——
50	Citizens	——	——	95	——
		BANK.			
50	Pittsburgh	——	——	83½	$2.50
25	Allegheny	——	83	38	$1.00
50	Birmingham	——	——	31¾	5 pr ct.
		OIL COMPANIES.			
25	Lucesco	——	27	——	——
	Ardesco	——	——	——	——
10	North American	——	9	7¾	——
10	Dalzell	——	——	6¾	1 pr ct.
10	Allegheny and Pitts	——	15	——	2½ pr ct.
50	Columbia	——	——	——	5 pr ct.
		MISCELLANEOUS.			
00	Pitts. & Greenb. Tpk	——	——	11¾	——
50	Monga'hela Naviga'n	——	48	——	$2.50
		BONDS.			
	Allegheny County 6's	——	——	81¾	——
	do Scrip 6's	——	——	81	——
	Pittsburgh 6's	——	——	78¾	——
	do 6's	——	——	97	——
	Allegheny City 6's	——	100	——	——
	do 6's	——	——	70	——
	Allegh'y V. R. Loan	——	——	95	——
	do 2d mortg	——	93	——	——

THURSDAY, July 21—P. M.

The money market continues in a very unsettled condition. The prevailing scarcity of greenbacks has a very inconvenient effect upon exchange and business operations; and the prospect of another loan being offered to the people, there is not an additional inducement for the hoarding of them. The Eastern banks begin to increase their loans, and speculators who were very much depressed a few days ago, have taken fresh courage.

—According to the latest returns for the fiscal year, which closed with the month of June, the Customs Revenue of the Government, in coin, was over $103,000,000, or about twice the whole amount of the interest on the present gold-bearing debt of the nation, to meet which this revenue is by law expressly pledged. With the aid of the largely increased income from the amended Internal Revenue Act, the National Treasury will be in a position to borrow all the additional means that may be needed to defray the current expenses of the Government, without any sacrifice of its credit or dignity, which are so essential to the maintenance of its authority.

—The following shows the aggregate National debt, compared with the official statement dated June 14, 1864:

	July 12, 1864.	July 14, 1864.
Debt bearing interest in coin	$864,109,813 67	$857,341,091 80
Debt bearing interest in lawful money	450,330,010 21	$79,700,802 58
Debt on which interest has ceased	370,179 09	370,179 09
Debt bearing no interest	850,223,932 37	501,383,104 44
Total	$1,795,033,969 34	$17,19,695,108 88
Increase	79,658,860 46	

The increase during the 28 days ending July 12 has been $75,084,400, at the rate of $2,700,000 a day.

—A comparison of the last two officiall statements of the amount of United States currency in circulation show a contraction of nearly ten million dollars within a month.

—The demand for legal tenders is still met reluctantly, says yesterday's *Tribune*, and in view of an early loan by Mr. Fessenden, there is a disposition to hoard them by way of preparation. The price of long 6 per cent. bonds gives the Treasury Department the information it requires as to the best mode of obtaining money. The suggestion that when the next loan is offered a minimum rate will be fixed, did not, it is to be hoped, emanate from the Secretary of the Treasury. The recent experience of the Department forbids such a policy. The Government has two courses open: It must buy money in open market at the best rates it can get upon long bonds, or resort to currency in some form. The former course insures an active money market at high prices, a reduction in the prices of all commodities, and a repression of speculative spirit in all departments. If currency is used, the evils under which the Treasury labors will be aggravated, speculators will obtain what they want, and busy markets, and a new period of gambling in commodities and stocks be inaugurated. The interests of the country do not call for an easy money market, but such a state of affairs as will enforce prudence upon the people, and bring them to realize the magnitude of the financial wants of the Treasury. This can but be done by offering the balance of the loan of 1861, to be paid for in a reasonably short time, accepting such offers as maybe made. The first money was obtained by the administration by selling bonds at a discount, and the whole of the 5-20 loan was sold at par in legal tenders. It will be as equally good now to get par for say six per cent. bonds the Treasury has to offer, and the sooner this plan is tried the better. If a new loan is "officially" that Mr. Fessenden will at once offer 7-30 currency notes, maturing in three years, for sale at par, the notes not to be legal tender, the interest payable semi-annually, and convertible into a 5-20 gold-bearing 6 p cent bond at the option of the holder at maturity. No gold-bearing bonds at 6 p cent will be offered at present. The Government, by its new course, stops the issue of gold-bearing debt, and reduces the use of gold. The 7-30s will give the Treasury a good deal of money, and effectually prevent anything like cheap and easy money. The end of mere currency is over for the present, and it is to be hoped forever.

—The New York *Herald* says: "The President's proclamation calling for the enormous increase to the national forces of half a million of men had little or no effect upon prices in the stock and produce markets, and the advance it caused in gold partook more of the character of an ordinary than an extraordinary fluctuation. Although the call will inevitably result in adding more to the annual government expenditure, including the enormous amount of the present revenue of the country, such is the feeling of uncertainty with regard to the course of the money market and the effect of the speculative policy that speculators are both unable and unwilling just yet to operate for a rise to any considerable extent; and while this inability and feeling remain, comparative stagnation must ensue. This is especially applicable to the stock market, brokers being reluctant in many cases to carry stocks on the usual margins, while the variations of prices from day to day do not constitute a sufficient inducement for speculators to make any but very moderate ventures, while the majority remain entirely out of the market entirely."

—The National Bank law provides that when State institutions come under the new Currency act of congress, any of the stockholders, by making demands for the value of their stock, within thirty days after the change has been made, shall be paid the same from the assets of the bank. The law also provides that the Bank Commissioners shall make an estimate of the value of the stock, based upon the market value of the assets. Recently some of the stockholders of one of the banks of Massachusetts, which has become a national bank, have demanded the value of their stock. An important question in connection with their value is whether the market premium on the gold owned by the banks at the time of the transfer shall be counted among the assets. As the State banks immediately upon becoming national banks dispose of their gold, and the premium is added to their assets, the question arises whether the Commissioners will be justified in considering the premium an element of the value in making their estimates.

—The Chicago *Tribune* of Wednesday says:—The news which reached here early in the day of the advance of gold in New York, at once affected our markets, and prices went up—4 or 5 cents on wheat, and other articles in the same ratio. Later advices gave gold a downward direction, and the market at once grew weak and feverish, and declined about one half the advance of the morning.—The demand for money to-day has been very good, but nothing in comparison with the immediately preceding days of panic. Many of our larger bankers claim that there is no tightness in the money market outside of the pressure of speculators, while large numbers who want money for speculating purposes, and cannot get it, insist that everything is close beyond precedent. We are glad that they are realizing the facts, and hope they will continue to do so. We have heard no complaint of the want of it on the part of our merchants, and we think for the class of men money is quite plenty.

—At the last session of the Ohio Legislature a bill was passed appropriating $5,000 for the benefit of parties holding the notes and certificates of the Seneca County Bank, which institution closed its business fraudulently in 1857. Fearing that they might confer too great a benefit on those interested, the legislators were careful to insert a clause in said act to the effect that the notes should be redeemed *at the price they cost the holders.* To recover even this sum, parties must have owned the notes on the 1st of February last. Affidavit must be made stating such cost, when the State Treasurer at Columbus will pay whatever cost may be—10 cents or 100 cents on the dollar. Parties who have bought the notes since February 1st, can get nothing for them according to this law.

—The time fixed, by order of the Court, for the redemption of the issues of the City Bank of Columbus, Ohio, expired on the 15th inst. The greater part of these notes still outstanding, under the fund placed at Columbus for their redemption, has not yet been exhausted. It is stated that the officers of the Franklin Branch at that point, whereat these notes are principally held, have been redeemed, have a plea for power to redeem them until the fund shall be exhausted.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Friday, July 22, 1864.

BUSINESS yesterday was not active, the demand for the leading articles being limited. Prices generally were unchanged. The weather has been cool and pleasant, indicating that rain has fallen not far off. The receipts of produce continues very limited, which tends in a great measure to sustain the present high prices

Among the sales we note as follows:

APPLES—The new crop has made its appearance, we confess we have not much to say in favor of the quality; we hope to see it improve; there is plenty of room. We note sales of 10 bbls at $4 00@4 50 per bbl.

MALT—The demand was fair and sales were regular at $1 90 per bus. This is a further advance.

HOPS—The market was not very active; we note further sales of Eastern New York at 30c ₱ lb.

SALT—The market maintains its firmness, with a good demand; sales 150 at $3 00 ₱ bbl.

FLOUR—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article; the sales were limited; prices have undergone no change; the receipts for some days have been barely worth noticing. The demand was for the better grades whilst inferior lots were neglected; some 250 bbls of Extra Family were disposed of at $11 00@11 25@11 50 ₱ bbl. There is no demand for export as the prices in the east will not justify; country lots sold at various prices.

EGGS—The supply was fully up with the demand; prices have a downward tendency; sales 6 bbls at 20c; a large parcel would not command these figures.

DRIED BEEF—The demand during the past few days has increased some, and heavy lots have changed hands. Yesterday we noticed one of 25,000 lbs, and to-day one of 700 pieces, at 20c per lb.

HAY—The demand continues in advance of the supply, which will, in a measure, account for the high figures that have ruled during the week. We note sales of 11 loads at $38; $40@45 per ton.

BUTTER—The receipts have fallen off and prices have advanced. We note small sales at 33@35c.

CHEESE—The market continues firm with a good local demand. All parcels offered found ready purchasers at the outside figures. Sales of 70 boxes W. R. at 20c.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was steady but not very active. We note regular sales of apples at 10@11c; peaches, 19@20c.

BACON—The market was firm, with a steady demand for home use. The stock on hand is not large, and is daily being reduced. Among the sales we note as follows: plain hams, 5,000 lbs 15@16½; sugar cured hams, 16,000 lbs., 25@26c; sides, 4,000 lbs., ribbed 16@16½; shoulders, 8,000 lbs., 14½@15¾.

OILS.—Were firm at the late advance, sales No. 1 Lard Oil $1 60, and No. 2 do $1 45 ₱ gallon.

GROCERIES.—The market firm, but not very active. The high prices that have prevailed for some time past have made buyers somewhat cautious; at least they purchase sparingly, merely to supply the wants of the home market. The sales were as follows: Sugar, 6 hhds New Orleans, 7½@7¾c; 5 do Cuba, 9¾@9¾c. Crushed, sales 14 bbls at 33c; "A" Coffee, sales 8 bbls at 31c; B do, 10 bbls at 30c. Molasses was in steady demand. Sales 10 bbls New Orleans at 1.15c. Syrups were firm. Prices ranged from $1 25c to $1 50 per gallon. Coffee not much doing. Holders were demanding 50c for Rio.

RICE—Firm at the late advance; sales 10 bbls of Rangoon at 15½c ₱ lb.

GRAIN—The market was not active, for the best of all reasons; the stock on hand would not admit of large operations. Wheat was firm at unchanged prices. The mills pay $2 00 for Red and $2 10 for White. The stock in the market is very limited. Oats were ready sale and would bring the outside rates readily; we note sales to-day of 2,000 bush, part to arrive, at 104@106c ₱ bush; sales were made from store at the usual advance. Barley was dull being out of season; prices nominal. Corn was one of the leading articles; we note sales in a regular way at $1 55 ₱ bush. Rye—the last sale reported to us was at $1 60 ₱ bush.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Friday, July 22, 1864.

Business yesterday in the Oil way was dull, for the best of all reasons—there was no stock to operate with. Prices, generally speaking, were nominal. There were no receipts by the Allegheny river during the past twenty-four hours; hence there was no Oil to operate on from that direction. The receipts that had previously arrived had been disposed of. The reports from New York are in favor of buyers, the market there being dull, with a downward tendency, and prices being but little in advance of what is demanded here, leaving a margin so small as to prevent shipments. Most of our large dealers are busily engaged in delivering parcels of oil that had been sold for future delivery. They will have a busy time at least for a few weeks, and then the Fall Trade will open in earnest. The river to Oil City remains very low, and only the lightest draught flats can reach that point. The only transactions that came under our notice was the following:

Benzole—The market was inactive. The supply exceeds the demand; sales 64 bbls at 32c.

Rendered Oil—Sundry parcels held and proposed to take hold at the prices demanded by holders. The difference between the views of these parties are fully five cents ₱ gallon. We quote Lonsdale, 55@56c; free, 60@65c. The stock on hand at present is said to be limited.

Crude Oil—The market was inactive. We did not learn of any transactions in Allegheny oil, for the best of all reasons—there were none to operate with. We note a sale of 150 bbls of Amber at 44c. This is the sum total of transactions.

Imports of Oil per U. S. R. R.

GOING EAST.

Lucesco Co, 168 bbls Refined, for New York.
Aladdin Co, 332 bbls Refined, for Philadelphia.
Standard Co, 110 bbls Refined, for New York.
Wm McKeown, 300 bbls Refined, for Philadelphia.
Forsy the Bros & Co, 108 bbls Refined, for Philadelphia.
Lucesco Co, 53 bbls Refined, for Philadelphia.
Dilworth & E, 216 bbls Refined, for Philadelphia.

Pittsburgh Tin Plate and Block Tin Market.

PITTSBURGH, July 22.

The market during the week was firm with a good demand. Prices have further advanced The present rates per box are:

I C—10x14	$31 00
I X—10x14	36 00
I C—12x12	32 00
I X—IXI2	37 50
I C—14x20	34 00
I C—14x20	38 00

BLOCK TIN ₱ lb.

Block Tin	30c	Bar	35c
Zinc Sheets	25c	Spelter Slabs	23c

Pittsburgh Leather Market.

July 22, 1864

The demand for leather was active, and prices have further advanced. The following are the present rates, but how long they will continue, we have no means of ascertaining:

Red Sole	50@—
Harness	46@48
Oak	50@52

Pittsburgh Copper Market.

PITTSBURGH, July 22, 1864.

The demand was fair and sales regular, at a further advance:

Braziers' ₱ lb, cash and time.....70 @72c
Sheathing, ₱ lb, cash.....70 @72
Ingot, 18 ₱ lb, cash.....57
Copper Bottoms, 5 ₱ ct. off for cash 85
Brass Kettles, 5 ₱ ct. off for cash.....85

Pittsburgh Cracker Market.

July 22, 1864.

The market was firm at the late advance, viz:

Water, ₱ lb	9 cts.	Soda	10 cts.
Butter	10	Sugar	15
Boston	10		

Pittsburgh Hide Market.

JULY 22, 1864.

The market during the week was firm with a good demand. Prices have advanced a shade. The following figures are up to last evening:

Green Hides.....18¾@14
Dry Flint Hides.....25 @26

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

The market has not been either so active or so steady this week as last, and the number of buyers has not been so large as usual. At the close prices were nearly maintained for all grades except medium and fine shipping leaf, which are now from $1 to $4 below last week's prices. With five marts for the public sales of tobacco, the market is slowly coming to a more favorable state of things for sellers. The sales of the week comprised in all over 1,500 hhds, and several other packages; 950 on the 22d's additional hhds were rejected. The receipts by river and railroad amounted to 1,300 hhds. Yesterday the market for all grades was a shade lower, but hogs, although many buyers were few, the market was somewhat better, with sales in the forenoon of 325 hhds, at the following prices, viz: Lugs $8 50@13; common shipping leaf at at $15 50@22; fine shipping leaf at $23@30; good and fine do at $26@35; common and medium manufacturing leaf at $25@35; good do at $30@40, and fine at $50@100 and upward per 100 lbs. Bids on 46 hhds were rejected.

Hemp in St. Louis.

The difficulty of getting hemp moved for shipment or store has caused a material falling of in the demand, and the market is now dull. Sales have been reported this week of 1,400 bales unpressed hemp, including 300 on store, consisting of the crops of 1861, 1862, and 1863, at $10 round, and the rest in various lots at 9 1/16@10 for inferior and common; $11@11 15 for medium; $11@11 60 for good and prime; and $12@12 50 for good and choice—two or three small lots at the outside figure; 29 bales covered hackled tow at $125, and 40 tons do at $130 per ton. No sales of dressed hemp, except 42 bales damaged. Received 2,928 bales of hemp and tow.

Wool in Michigan.

At Pontiac 573,782 pounds o' new clip have been sold. The price on the 12th inst. was 85@ 95c ₱ pound.

At Fentonville 190,000 pounds have been purchased.

At Flint 400,000 pounds had been disposed of up to the 13th.

At Ionia 170,000 pounds have been received, and the price was, on the 14th, 90@95c.

These points are on the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad.

The prices on the Michigan Central on the 15th ranged between 85c@$1 00.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

The market is firm, but very inactive, buyers and sellers being apart in their views and without much disposition to operate to any extent; sales of about 180,000 lbs fleece, however, are reported at 1 08@1 10 for medium and fine; these rates are refused by some holders, owing to the high prices now current in the interior. Yarns are unchanged and firmly held.

Pittsburgh Drug Market.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH, Thursday, July 21, 1864.

No great activity has prevailed in the market—the week's transactions have been but a succession of moderate sales at good round prices.

Alcohol is a shade lower.

Linseed Oil is firm at our quotations. There has been a slight advance in Lard Oil and Olive Oil, as will be seen in the list annexed.

The market for Glass and Glassware is quite unsettled. Manufacturers and dealers have not yet arranged their lists to conform to recent changes, but for the present add the advance on footing up the bill. Prices for some descriptions of Flint Glassware have not yet been definitely arranged, and there is a disposition to add more than the advance noted in our last. Manufacturers are unable to fill orders now on their books and decline entering new orders, except at such rates as may be current at date of shipment.

	₱ lb			
Acid Acetic	55	to	60	lb.
" Citric	1 55	to	1 60	"
" Oxalic	70	to	75	"
" Tartaric	1 80	to	1 90	"
Allspice	45	to	50	"
Alcohol 76 0-0	3 55	to	3 60	gal.
" 98 0-0	3 60	to	3 65	"
Aloes, Cape	50	to	60	lb.
" Socotrine	1 25	to	1 50	"
Alum	7	to	7½	lb
Ammonia Carb	43	to	45	"
" Muria tit	13	to	15	"
Arnica Flowers	50	to	65	"
Arrow Root, American	12½	to	15	"
" Bermuda	90	to	95	"
Arsenic, White Powder	8	to	10	"
Ashes, Pot	13	to	14	"
" Pearl	15	to	17	"
" Soda	7	to	7½	"
Assafœtida	60	to	75	"
Balsam Copaiba	1 65	to	1 75	"
" Tolu	4 00	to	4 50	"
Bark Cinchona, Red	3 00	to	3 25	"
" Pale	75	to	85	"
" Yellow	45	to	55	"
Bay Rum	4 00	to	4 50	gal.
Black Lead, American	4	to	5	lb
" German	12	to	15	"
" E.	15	to	17	"
Blue Mass Am	1 20	to	1 40	"
Blue Vitriol	22	to	25	"
Borax, Refined	50	to	55	"
Brimstone	8	to	9	"
Buchu	1 00	to	1 25	"
Calomel, American	2 50	to	2 60	"
Camphor Refined	1 80	to	1 85	"
Canwood	10	to	11	"
Cantharides	2 70	to	2 80	"
Cassia Buds	2 70	to	3 00	lb.
Chalk	6	to	7	bbl.
Chamomiles, German	1 00	to	1 10	lb.
" Roman	40	to	50	"
Cochineal, Honduras	2 50	to	2 60	"
" London	1 80	to	1 90	"
Copperas	8 00	to	9 00	bbl.
Cloves	75			lb.
Concentrated Lye	12 75	to	13 75	case
Corrosive Sublimate	2 40	to	2 50	lb.
Cream Tartar	70	to	1 10	"
Cubebs	1 00	to	1 10	"
Cudbear	40	to	65	"
Dovers Powder	4 25	to	4 50	"
Emery Corn	16	to	18	"
" Flour	12	to	14	"
Ergot	1 60	to	1 70	"
Ether Sulphuric	1 25	to	2 25	"
" Nitros	70	to	75	"
Extract Logwood	18	to	20	"
" Licorice Calabria	50	to	60	"
" Licorice Sicily	30	to	32	"
Fustic	4½	to	5½	"
Galls Aleppo	1 18	to	1 25	"
Gum Arabic, White	85	to	1 00	"
" sorts	70	to	75	"
" Drops	50	to	55	"
" Gamboge	1 30	to	1 35	"
" Myrrh	75	to	80	"
" Tragacanth sorts	65	to	70	"
" Flake	1 30	to	1 50	"
Hoffman's Anodyne	80	to	85	"
Hydrarg Chm Co	1 12	to	1 15	"
Indigo Manilla	1 75	to	2 00	"
" Spanish Float	2 00	to	2 10	"
Iodine Resublimed	10 00	to	11 00	"
Jalpine Pastils	50	to	55	"
Juniper Berries	9	to	11	"
Lac Dye	65	to	75	"
Logwood Camp	4	to	5	"
" St Domingo	3¾	to	4	lb
Madder	22	to	24	"
Magnesia Calcined	1 00	to	1 40	"
Magnesia Carbonate	55	to	58	"
Manna S F	1 50	to	6 00	"
Morphia	11 75	to	12 00	₱ oz.
Moss Irish	10	to	15	lb.
Moss Iceland	25	to	30	"
Nitrate Silver	2 65	to	2 75	₱ oz.
Nutmegs	1 90	to	2 00	lb.
Oil Castor	3 90	to	4 00	gall
Cod Liver	3 75	to	4 00	"
" Croton	6 75	to	8 00	"
" Lard	1 60	to	1 70	"
" Linseed	1 85	to	1 88	"
" Neatsfoot	1 25	to	1 35	"
" Olive	2 10	to	2 50	"
" Marseilles qts	8 50	to	9 00	₱ doz
" Bordeaux	14 00	to	16 00	"
" Sperm Genuine winter	3 00	to	3 25	gall
" Tanner	1 75	to	1 80	"
" Whale W B	1 75	to	1 80	"
Opium	19 00	to	19 50	lb.
Pepper African Cayenne	70	to	75	"
Pepper, Black	80	to	85	"
Phosphorus	2 40	to	2 50	"
Piperine	1 75	to	1 80	oz.
Potass Chlorate	60	to	65	lb.
" Bi Chromate	36	to	38	"
" Iodide	7 00	to	7 25	"
Precipitate Red	2 80	to	2 90	"
" Vanadate	3 70	to	3 80	"
Putty in bladders	7½	to	8½	"
Quicksilver	2 30	to	2 45	lb
Quinine Sulph	4 20	to	4 50	oz.
Rhei Genuine	75	to	80	lb.
Root Ginger, E. I	48	to	52	"
" Jamaica	70	to	75	"
" Ipecac	6 00	to	6 75	"
" Jalap	5 75	to	6 00	"
" Jalap	3 75	to	4 00	"
" Licorice	20	to	25	"
" Rhubarb, E. I	4 00	to	4 50	"
" Sarsaparilla Hond	68	to	72	"
" Mexican	40	to	45	"
Rosin (bbl. 280 lbs)	5 00	to	5 50	bbl.
Sal Epsom	2	to	2½	lb.
" Rochelle	75	to	1 00	"
" Soda	5½	to	6½	lb.
Seed Canary	9 00	to	9 50	bus.
" Hemp	6 00	to	5 50	"
Senna, Alex	85	to	90	₱ lb
" E. I	25	to	30	"
Soda Bi. Carb	11½	to	12½	lb.
Soda Carbonate	17	to	20	"
Soap Castile	30	to	35	"
" White	45	to	48	"
Starch Lead	9	to	10	"
Sugar Lead	70	to	75	"
Sulphur Flors	11	to	12	"
Sumac	10	to	12	"
Tamlin	45	to	48	oz.
Terra Japonica	16½	to	17¾	₱ lb
Turpentine Spts	4 12	to	4 25	gall.
Turmeric	25	to	30	lb.
Uva Ursi	25	to	30	"
Vermilion Red	5½	to	6	"
Whiting	4	to	4½	"
White Lead Pure	19½	to	21	"
" Fancy Brs	9	to	18½	"
" Dry	17			"
Red	19	to	20	"
Litharge	19	to	20	"
Zinc in Oil	19	to	15	"
" French	17	to	18	"

PENNA. CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

Reported for Pittsburgh Commercial.

EAST LIBERTY, July 21, 1864.

The market during the week was well attended, and a large amount of stock was transacted. On Thursday 1,090 head were shipped East on Government account. Prices were fully as high as the previous week. The official sales on the cars East were as follows:

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

G England bought 450 head prime, 7 25.
G England bought 125 head fat, $4 50@5 00.
W Fuller bought 61 head prime, 7 25.
W Fuller bought 81 head prime, 7 00.
A number of other small sales were made at the same range of prices.

HOGS—The market was bare. The demand being in advance of the supply. Prices have further advanced. The receipts were principally forwarded to the East, holders preferring to take the chances than to parting with the stock here. The only transactions that came under our notice were:

SALES OF HOGS PER CWT.

Gilchrist & Co. bought 1,000 head fat, $10 75.

The whole number received amounting to 5,350 head was forwarded to New York and Philadelphia.

SHEEP—The receipts were moderately large. The largest portion, as usual, were shipped East. Prices were about the same as the previous week. The only transactions that came under our notice was as follows:

SALES OF SHEEP PER CWT.

W Fuller bought 360 head, $6 00.
W Fuller bought 1,200 head, $6@6 25.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

THURSDAY, July 21, 1864.

CATTLE—The offerings during the week which made an active inquiry for Cattle at remunerating prices. The pens were pretty well cleared out. The Butchers procured all they wanted, at least those who were on hand; some perfected sales up to late this afternoon. To-day the receipts of fresh Cattle on Monday night and Tuesday were fair. The better descriptions sold at good prices, whilst inferior and Stock Cattle were not wanted.

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

Merrick & Doud retailed 101 head small Ohio mixed stock at $5 50@6.
Marks & Trautman retailed 53 head at $5@7 25.
J Kline retailed 49 head Ohio at $5@6 50.
Rothschilds & Krouse retailed 88 head at $5 50@8 00.
Wiber wholesaled 59 head at $5.
Rahn & Greenwald retailed 28 head at $5 50@5.
Stahle sold 7 head at $5 50@5.
Merrick & Co sold 15 head at $5 50.
J Myers & Bro retailed 61 head fat cattle at $7@8 40.
G Emerick sold 11 head at $6 25.
M Good sold 18 head, $5 50@5 00.
Delane retailed 23 head, $2 50@5 50.
Metclelland sold 18 head, $4 50.
E Whittlesey retailed 19 head, $4 00@6 50.
Callhoun sold 18 head, $4 50@5 00.
J Berry sold 48 head mixed Ohio stock, $45 00 ₱ head.

LAMBS—Sales 80 head at prices ranging from $3 37½@3 87½ ₱ head.

SHEEP—The current rates were 5 to 7½c ₱ lb. We notice large exports this week, among them were 14,000 head West, for stock, and 250 dressed Chicago.

HAY—Prices were nominal. The market was inactive.

Pittsburgh Ale and Porter Market.

JULY 22, 1864.

The demand for Pittsburgh manufactured was never better than at the present time.

The following are the current prices:

X Ale	$9 00	X Ale half barrels	$4 50
XX do	10 00	XX do do	5 00
India do	11 00	India do do	5 50
Porter do	9 00	Porter do do	4 50

Three dollars in addition to the above will be charged for barrels and two dollars for half barrels, which will be allowed on their return.

Pittsburgh Pig Iron Market.

Friday, July 22, 1864.

We have to notice a firm market with a good demand. The stock on hand is not large. The following are the latest quotations, cash rates:

No. 3, Anthracite	$63@64.
No. 2, Anthracite	64@65
No. 1, Anthracite	65@66
Charcoal	70@75

SALES OF PIG IRON PER TON.

100 tons Coal Smelted, from L. S. ore.....$65—60 days

SALES OF HANGING ROCK PIG IRON PER TON.

50 tons Hanging Rock Charcoal a favorite brand.....$75—Cash

BLOOMS.

No. 1, Juniata firm at.....$150—Cash

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

FRIDAY, July 22, 1864.

The following are the quotations for the descriptions named:—

FLAT BAR.

	₱ lb			
1½ to 6, by ⅜ to 1 inch	7½			
2 to 6, by ½ to 1 inch	7½			
1¼ to 6 by ⅜ to ½ inch	7½			
1¼ to 1½ by ⅝ inch	8			

HEAVY BAND IRON.

2 to 6, by ¼ to 3-16 inch	7½			
1¼ to 1½, by ¼ and 5-16 inch	7			
1¼ to 1½, by ⅜ and 3-16 inch	8½			
½ to ⅝, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8½			

HORSE SHOE.

	₱ lb			
⅝ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅞ inch	8½			

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.

2¼ to 6 inch	8½			
1⅜ and 2	8½			
1¼ and 1½	9			
1 and 1⅛	9½			
⅞ inch	10½			
¾ inch	11½			
⅝ inch	12			

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ½ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.

	₱ lb			
1 to 2¼ inch	7½	¼ and 5-16 inch	8	
2⅜ to 2¾	7¾	⅜ to 7-16 inch	8½	
3 to 3¾	8	8-16 inch	8½	
3⅞ to 4 inch	8½	9-16 inch	8½	
⅝ and ¾ inch	7¾	10-16 inch	9	
		11-16 inch	9	

OVAL IRON.

	₱ lb			
⅞ to 1¼ inch	8½	¼ inch	8½	
⅝ and ⅜ inch	8	⅛ inch	8½	

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

	₱ lb			
⅞ to 1¼ inch	8	¼ inch	8½	
⅝ and ¾ inch	8½	⅛ inch	9	

SHEET.

No. 10 to 17	9			
" 18 to 21	9¼			
" 23 and 25	10¼			
" 27	10¾			

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¼c ₱ lb extra.

PLATES.

3-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	9			

Over 20 inches in width, ¼ cent ₱ lb extra.

Heads	9			
Plow Slabs	9½			
" Wings	8¾			

FLAT RAILS

Punched and counter sunk.

1½ to 2, by ¼ inch	8			
1½ by ⅜ and 7-16 inch	8¼			
1½ by ½, 7-16 and ⅝ inch	8½			
1¾ by ½ inch	9			

PLOW HANDLE IRON.

Plow Handle Iron	8½			

NAIL RODS.

Juniata	12			

NAILS.

	₱ keg			
10d to 60d Nails	8 12½	2d Fine	10 87½	
8d and 9d	8 37½	3d